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The Occupational Composition of the Canadian Labour Force

BY SYLVIA OSTROY



THE CENTRE FOR
STUDIES ON
THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

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STATISTICS

***The Occupational Composition
of the
Canadian Labour Force***

by
Sylvia Ostry

**ONE OF A SERIES OF LABOUR FORCE STUDIES
in the
1961 CENSUS MONOGRAPH PROGRAMME**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
OTTAWA, CANADA
1967**

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Foreword

The Canadian Censuses constitute a rich source of information about individuals and their families, extending over many years. The census data are used widely but it has proved to be worthwhile in Canada, as in some other countries, to supplement census statistical reports with analytical monographs on a number of selected topics. The 1931 Census was the basis of several valuable monographs but, for various reasons, it was impossible to follow this precedent with a similar programme until 1961. Moreover, the 1961 Census had two novel features. In the first place, it provided much new and more detailed data, particularly in such fields as income, internal migration and fertility, and secondly, the use of an electronic computer made possible a great variety of tabulations on which more penetrating analytical studies could be based.

The purpose of the 1961 Census Monograph Programme is to provide a broad analysis of social and economic phenomena in Canada. Although the monographs concentrate on the results of the 1961 Census, they are supplemented by data from previous censuses and by statistical material from other sources. The present Study is one in a Series on the Canadian labour force. In addition to these Labour Force Studies, monographs will be published on marketing, agriculture, education, fertility, urban development, income, immigration, and internal migration.

I should like to express my appreciation to the universities that have made it possible for members of their staff to contribute to this Programme, to authors within the Dominion Bureau of Statistics who have put forth extra effort in preparing their studies, and to a number of other members of DBS staff who have given assistance. The Census Monograph Programme is considered desirable not only because the analysis by the authors throws light on particular topics but also because it provides insight into the adequacy of existing data and guidance in planning the content and tabulation programmes of future censuses. Valuable help in designing the Programme was received from a committee of Government officials and university professors. In addition, thanks are extended to the various readers, experts in their fields, whose comments were of considerable assistance to the authors.

Although the monographs have been prepared at the request of and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, responsibility for the analyses and conclusions is that of the individual authors.

Harold G. Sneyd

DOMINION STATISTICIAN.

Preface

This is the second of a series of studies dealing with selected aspects of the labour force in Canada as revealed, in the main, by the 1961 and earlier Censuses. A large part of the present study is devoted to tracing the changes in occupational deployment of the working population over the first six decades of this century. This long-run analysis is necessarily confined to the level of broad occupational categories and, insofar as data permit, an attempt is made to expose and explain the growth or decline in numbers within these broad groups. More detailed information was available for the decade 1951-61, which is therefore subjected to more intensive analysis. Thanks are due to members of the Census Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in particular to Miss A.G. Wood and Mrs. A.J. Kempster, for their co-operation and assistance in providing historical data. I am also indebted to Miss Louise Woods of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, who prepared some of the trend tables included in this study. Finally, I should like to express my gratitude for the many helpful comments of Professor Noah H. Meltz of the University of Toronto and Mr. N.L. McKellar, Director, Central Classification Research and Development Staff, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The usual observation, with respect to the author's responsibility for error, of course applies.

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OTTAWA, 1967

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1. Introduction

The changing occupational composition of the working population reflecting, as it does, the gradual remoulding of labour supply to the pattern of labour demand, is the result of a number of fundamental growth trends in the economy. On the demand side two broad sets of factors underlie the long-run occupational transformation of the labour force: differing rates of growth of different industries and modification of the occupational composition within individual industries. Shifts in the industrial distribution of the labour force stem from a wide complex of forces shaping the final demand for goods and services and hence the derived demand for labour. Within industries, occupational requirements respond to a great variety of pressures of which the most pervasive and compelling is technological change. Thus, over the long run, as some industries grow and others decline, as new industries emerge and expand, and as technological innovation transforms methods of production, so the demand for workers of differing degrees and kinds of ability, education and training is gradually altered.

Fundamental structural change of the labour force is a gradual process, a slow evolution reflecting basic social, technological and economic changes. In the long run, the changing occupational composition of the working population is among the most revealing indicators not only of economic development but of social structure. But in the short run, changes in industrial employment caused by fluctuations in the level of business activity may have a sharp and direct effect on the occupational pattern of the work force. A general decline in economic activity always has a more serious impact on some industries than on others: whereas, to take one example, employment in the construction industry is extremely sensitive to changes in the economic climate, the trade and service industries are much more stable. Since the industrial pattern of employment indirectly affects the occupational pattern, fluctuations in the level of economic activity are reflected in occupational shifts in employment. These changes in employment patterns are transferred, at least in some degree, to the labour force because of the inter-occupational shifts which accompany the re-employment of the laid-off workers and because economic conditions affect the employment opportunities of new labour force entrants and perhaps also the actual degree of participation of some groups of workers. Then too, the occupational composition of employment *within* industries is also affected by business fluctuations since employers tend to hire or lay-off production

workers much more readily than they do supervisory, professional and clerical staff.¹ Although in the present context it is neither feasible nor appropriate to analyse the association between variations in the level of demand for labour and the occupational structure of the labour force, in making comparisons of occupational pattern decade by decade, at different census dates (and hence, in some cases, under widely differing economic conditions) it is well to remember that such a relationship does exist.

The occupational composition of the labour force reflects changes in labour supply as well as demand. Over a long period of time, as occupational manpower requirements change, the occupational choices of workers are gradually refashioned in accordance with those changing requirements.² The educational institutions of the community play a dominant role in the complex process of occupational choice. In Canada, as in North America generally, the educational system has been characterized by an increasing degree of vocational orientation and by a philosophy of utilitarianism which strengthens this role in the community and permits a more effective adjustment of labour supply to demand. Since the process of adjustment is highly imperfect, however, and in any case never instantaneous, at any given time shortages or surpluses of particular groups of workers will arise and the market will register these disequilibria in a variety of ways of which the most important is price change, i.e. changes in the relative wages paid to differing occupational groups. The price changes will, of course, in turn affect the occupational composition of industries as employers seek to substitute less for more expensive labour.³ A full-scale analysis of occupational change – integrating changes in final demand; deployment by industry; prices and intra-industry occupational structure – is far beyond the scope of this chapter.⁴ Our concern is much more modest. Given the complex of underlying forces which shape the occupational distribution of the labour force, we seek to expose and trace their combined effects in transforming the occupational pattern of Canada's working population over the course of this century and especially this past inter-censal decade.

¹ Cf. H.A. Turner, "Employment Fluctuations, Labour Supply and Bargaining Power", *The Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies*, Vol. XXVII, No. 2, esp. pp. 187-189. Employers will also, insofar as they are able, respond to short-run changes in relative prices (wages) but the extent of substitutability may be limited in many cases.

² Just as, in the short run, marked changes in demand will affect the occupational structure, so too will similar developments on the supply side, such as, for example, the mass immigration of the early years of this century.

³ Substitution of labour for capital will also ensue as a consequence of changes in relative factor prices.

⁴ Cf. Noah M. Meltz, "Changes in the Occupational Position of the Canadian Labour Force, 1931-1961" (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1965).

2. Long-Run Occupational Trends: 1901 to 1961

CHANGES IN COMPOSITION

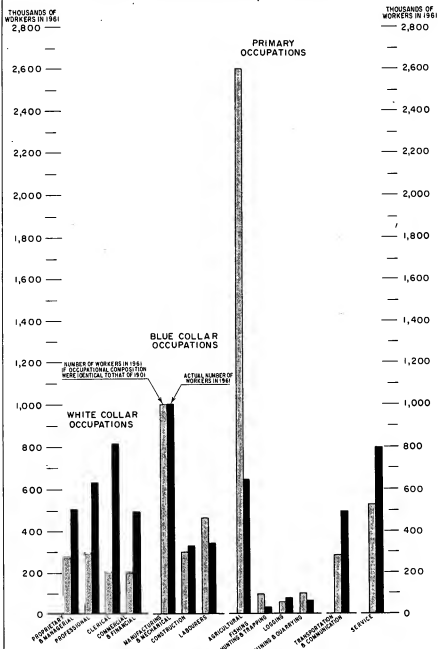
The full significance of the profound transformation of the Canadian labour force over the past sixty years of this century is perhaps best grasped initially by visual means such as the bar diagram in Chart 1. Superimposed on the actual 1961 occupational distribution is the 1901 distribution as it would have been if the labour force had simply grown on the basis of the 1901 occupational configuration, a stringent assumption implying no change in either industrial distribution or in the occupational structure of the work force within industries. Clearly, as the work force has expanded, a considerable amount of occupational shifting has taken place, so that today the 1901 "mould" is a most inadequate and inappropriate frame for the 1961 structure.

Perhaps the most striking example of the effects of distributional change is that of the agricultural occupations. If the 1901 pattern had not altered there would have been over two and one half million farmers and farm workers instead of barely 650,000 in Canada today. On the other hand, there would have been far fewer white collar workers; less than one million instead of the almost 2½ million at present in the Canadian working population. Within each occupational group making up the white collar sector, Chart 1 demonstrates how considerable has been the occupational shifting since the outset of this century. The growth in relative importance of clerical workers is especially pronounced: the 1901 occupational pattern would have yielded just over 200,000 clerical workers instead of the actual 819,000 of 1961.

While the transformation of the occupational structure of the labour force since 1901 has dramatically increased white collar work and greatly reduced the importance of farming, the shifting pattern has had very little effect on the numbers in blue collar or manual occupations. The blue collar division as a whole has expanded *pari passu* with the growth in the labour force: there would be today very nearly the same number of these workers, given the labour force growth, if the occupational distribution had not altered since 1901. In the case of labourers (an occupation within the blue collar sector) the 1901 pattern would have yielded well over 400,000 workers

CHART-1

CHANGES IN OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE, 1901 TO 1961*



* Comparison between actual distribution in 1961 and distribution calculated on basis of 1901 occupational structure.

instead of the actual 350,000 of 1961. For the other two groups which make up the manual category—manufacturing and construction occupations—the effect of occupational shifts has been negligible.

The two remaining broad occupational divisions—transportation and communication and service—have both enjoyed a more-than-proportionate expansion in numbers over the six decades since 1901. If the occupational distribution of the labour force had prevailed to the present time there would have been roughly 200,000 fewer in transportation and communication occupations and 250,000 fewer in service work.

THE COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

It is possible to estimate, albeit in an approximate fashion, the extent to which changes in numbers within a specific occupational group arise from the shifting occupational structure of the labour force or simply from the growth in the size of the working population. Chart 1 compared the 1961 labour force, standardized on the basis of the 1901 occupational distribution, with the actual occupational distribution of the 1961 labour force. In Table 1 these standardized data provide the information for analysing the components of the change in occupational totals which has taken place since the beginning of the century. If one assumes that the difference between the 1901 and the 1961 standardized distributions of workers is attributable to the growth in numbers of workers and allocates the remainder of the net change between the two years to occupational shifting¹ then the relative importance of these two factors may be observed for the male labour force as shown in Table 1.

For men, the major portion of the growth in numbers of white collar workers was attributable to the change in occupational structure between 1901 and 1961. For this occupational sector—the fastest growing in the labour force—the net increase was almost one and a quarter million workers; of this, over three-quarters of a million was attributable to occupational shifting, the remainder to the proliferation of numbers in the working population. The predominant role of occupational shifts as a cause of the increase in numbers in this sector of the work force may be observed in each of the component occupational groups and is especially noticeable for professionals. The number of males in professional occupations grew by

¹ The "occupational shifting" arises from changes in industrial deployment as well as changing occupational structure within industries. It should be noted that this simple standardization technique assumes, crudely, that there is no interaction between the growth in numbers and the "occupational composition", clearly an oversimplification. Cf. Gertrude Bancroft, *The American Labour Force*, Census Monograph Series, 1958, pp. 35-40; Meltz, *op. cit.*, Chapter 7; Gladys L. Palmer and Ann Retner, *Industrial and Occupational Trends in National Employment* (Philadelphia: 1949).

over 300,000 between 1901 and 1961 and over 200,000 of this net increase stemmed from a change in labour force composition between those two dates: the past sixty years have witnessed the development of a wide range of new professional jobs for men. A similar situation may be observed in the transportation and communication group and in service occupations: in both categories the augmentation in numbers would have been considerably less in the absence of the occupational shift which occurred over the sixty year period.

In sharp contrast to the picture of rapid growth which characterized the white collar and service groups is that of the primary occupations. The numbers engaged in these activities declined slightly (by nearly 27,000) between 1901 and 1961, and, as Table 1 shows, this decline was the result of a near-balance between the massive negative effects of occupational shifts and the very substantial growth in the working population. The shrinkage of agricultural occupations was somewhat greater than the decline of the primary group as a whole, but again the adverse effect of occupational change was all but offset by labour force expansion. Only in logging did occupational shifting give rise to a small increase in numbers.

As Table 1 demonstrates, since 1901 some growth in blue collar work has arisen from changes in the occupational composition of the work force but by far the larger portion of the net increase in this sector has arisen because of growth in numbers. The consequences of labour force shifts were "positive" in the case of manufacturing and construction occupations but not so for labourers. Although the category "labourers" tended to be a residual in census classification practice so that these data must be interpreted with some caution, it seems clear enough that in the absence of the large expansion of the working population since the beginning of the century the number of labourers would assuredly have diminished, by 1961, below the 1901 level.

Changes in occupational structure were of prime importance in accounting for many developments in the female labour force over the six decades.¹ As may be seen in Table 1, by far the greater part of the increase in numbers in white collar occupations was attributable to occupational shifts. The importance of the changing occupational pattern of the female labour force is most heavily underlined in the clerical group, and scarcely less apparent in commercial and financial activity. In contrast, the contribution of occupational shifts to the increased number of female professionals

¹ For a detailed discussion of the occupational structure of the female labour force and changes since 1931 see Canada, Department of Labour, Women's Bureau, *Changing Patterns in Women's Employment* (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1966) and Canada, Department of Labour, *Occupational Trends in Canada, 1931 to 1961* (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1963).

was negligible. Thus, whereas a wide range of professional jobs opened up for men over the six-decade period, the numbers of women professionals (concentrated mainly in teaching and nursing) have simply kept pace with the growth of the labour force. It should be remembered, however, in respect to this entire analysis of occupational changes in the female labour force, that the participation rate of women in Canada more than doubled between 1901 and 1961 (while that for males declined slightly). Thus, for the female labour force the growth in numbers over this period would tend to "swamp" all but the most powerful occupational shifts.

Another important area of female employment is the service group of occupations, especially personal service, and in the early part of the century this meant mainly domestic service. As Table 1 demonstrates, the growth in the number of women in service occupations between 1901 and 1961 appears to have been very much restrained because of a pronounced decline in the relative importance of these occupations in the female labour force. Thus a reduction of nearly 350,000 in the service category, stemming from an alteration in the occupational composition of the labour force, was set against a vast labour force expansion which produced almost double that number in service occupations. The resulting net change between 1901 and 1961 was an increase of almost 300,000 women in this labour force division, as is shown in Table 7.

In the blue collar group of occupations, too, the marked redistribution of the female labour force would have drained away more than 300,000 in this sector. Labour force growth, however, more than compensated for the shift away from blue collar work and the end result was an increase of 125,000 over the sixty-year period. In the primary occupation group the effect of compositional shifts was relatively unimportant and also positive (in contrast, on both counts, to the situation for males) and most of the net increase in these occupations stemmed from labour force growth. Finally, the more-than-proportionate expansion of transport and communication occupations was the main factor explaining growth in this category of female labour force activity.

In general terms, the changing occupational composition of the labour force is clearly of some importance in explaining its present numerical configuration. This has already been illustrated by comparing the initial and terminal years of the period under consideration. Thus without the shifts in occupational composition which took place between 1901 and 1961 the typical male worker of today would be a farmer; his female associate in the labour force, a domestic servant. A fuller picture of the long-run developments in the occupational structure of the Canadian labour force is provided by surveying the shifts in composition decade by decade, since the turn of

the century. In what follows, more emphasis will be placed on the relative distributions although the absolute figures are also provided for the readers' information.

INTER-DECADE MOVEMENTS

Chart 2 provides a graphic representation of the intercensal changes in the labour force shares of the major occupational divisions since 1901. The data on which Chart 2 is based are contained in Table 2 and in Table 3—the occupational totals as measured in the decennial Censuses of Canada since 1901. For the most part, this Study will concern itself with the total labour force: some comment on recent occupational developments in the female work force is contained in Section 4, below.

Once again, what stands out most clearly from this, as from the earlier pictorial representation, is that the shift away from agriculture has been the single most dramatic and persistent change that has occurred in the Canadian labour force over the course of this century. In 1901 Canada was largely an agricultural community. While it is true that by the beginning of the twentieth century a majority of Canadians were engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, agricultural occupations were far and away the largest single group in the economy and agricultural activity was the single most important form of work. Agriculture and other resource-based occupations comprised almost 45 per cent of the work force and represented almost 800,000 workers. For men, the dominance of primary occupations was more striking: a clear, if bare, majority (50.5 per cent) of the male labour force in Canada at the turn of the century was farmers, farm workers, fishermen, hunters, trappers, loggers or miners. As Chart 2 and the accompanying Tables demonstrate, the numbers engaged in such pursuits continued to grow for more than forty years: the Census of 1951 was the first to record an actual decline in the total classified in the primary occupation group. Looking at agriculture only, the absolute reduction in numbers appeared a decade earlier, in 1941. (It might have appeared in the 'thirties' but for the effect of the Great Depression; see below). However, it was not until 1951, in the first postwar census, that agriculture lost its place as the largest single occupational activity in Canada, being replaced by "manufacturing and mechanical pursuits". We may thus say that for almost half this century the numbers engaged in agriculture and resource-oriented labour force activities in Canada continued to advance—but at a pace outstripped from the beginning by those in the working population with other occupational attachments. The much steeper fall of the primary share of the labour force after 1941, shown in Chart 2, reflects the combined effects of the relative and absolute decline of these occupations, or more particularly of agriculture. Over the thirty-year period from 1901 to 1931, the great

"wheat phase" of the Canadian economy,¹ the agricultural labour force grew by just over 400,000 workers: in the thirty years following, this growth was more than matched in size by a decline of 470,000!

The reasons for the relative and eventual absolute decline of the agricultural work force are well known and need not be detailed here. The major factors have been a low income-elasticity of demand for farm products, sharp competition from synthetic and other substitutes and impressive strides in farm technology which raised worker productivity relative to other sectors such as service and trade. Further, increased specialization in advanced economies has transformed many of the traditional farm activities into manufacturing functions. In the war and postwar period, expanding job opportunities off the farm, at income levels well above those provided by farming, siphoned off increasing numbers of the rural population made redundant by the enhanced pace of mechanization of agricultural production during these years. In this respect it is interesting to contrast these years with those of the Great Depression when the rate of decline of the agricultural population was much more sluggish as movement off the farm was discouraged by the heavy unemployment and general disorganization of urban labour markets.²

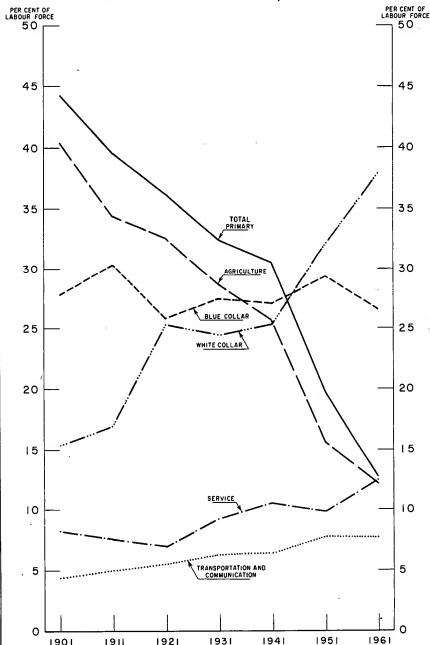
We have already noted the spectacular rise in the labour force share of the white collar occupations over the six decades of this century. As Chart 2 depicts, however, the extent of this growth has clearly not been consistent from decade to decade. There have been two great strides in the development of these occupations. After a modest increase during the first (1901-11) decade, between 1911 and 1921 the numbers of white collar workers grew rapidly, by almost 75 per cent, expanding from considerably less than one-fifth to just over one-quarter of the labour force. Again, between 1941 and 1961 the average inter-decade growth was over 50 per cent and the labour force share by the end of the period had climbed to well over one-third, making the white collar sector the largest major division of the labour force in 1951 and in 1961. Between 1921 and 1941, however, the white collar occupations barely sustained the same pace of growth as that of the whole work force and consequently their labour force share reached a plateau which extended throughout the 1920s and 1930s until at least the early years of the Second World War.

¹ See W.T. Easterbrook and H.G.J. Aitken, *Canadian Economic History* (Toronto: 1956), Chapter XX.

² Cf. D.J. Daly, "Aspects of the decline in Employment in Canadian Agriculture", *Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. III, No. 2.

CHART-2

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE MAJOR OCCUPATION SECTORS, 1901-1961

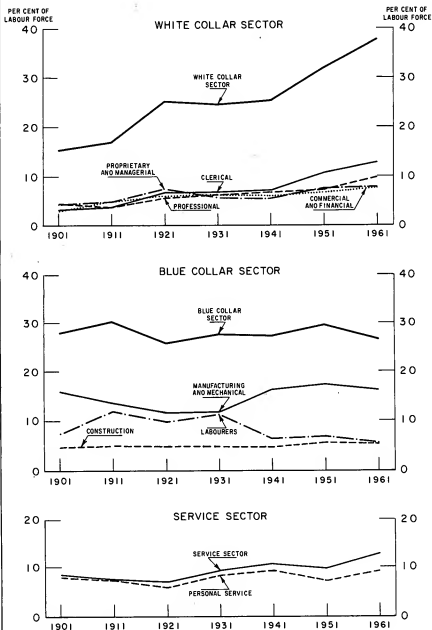


Within the major division of white collar occupations there was a good deal of similarity in the growth pattern of the component groups (see Chart 3). The striking advance of the *white collar* sector after 1941 is in large degree attributable to the proliferation of clerical occupations, largely as a consequence of changes in the size and method of business operation and the expansion of governmental activities. The "quiescence" of the middle decades of the period (1921-1941) is also seen to be characteristic of the clerical occupations. The professional group, which advanced very rapidly in the most recent decade (indeed led the list of expanding occupations between 1951 and 1961), had been growing at a much slower pace over most of the earlier part of this century except for a spurt forward during the 1911-1921 period which straddled the First World War. A similar pattern is observed for the proprietary and managerial group: the numbers in this category expanded by over 80 per cent between 1911 and 1921, declined slightly in the following decade and then, after 1941, shared in the advance of the white collar group as a whole. Within this group of occupations there have been conflicting growth trends, with the independent proprietors declining in importance as the managerial occupations have grown. Commercial and financial occupations have shown a fairly steady, though modest, pace of growth over the six decades.

The line which traces the changing share of blue collar occupations, as shown in Chart 2, also exhibits a rather flat centre section, showing that there was little change in the labour force proportion of this major category of occupations during the years of the twenties and thirties. A modest rise in the blue collar share during the opening decade of the century was followed by a somewhat more substantial decline during the second ten-year period, so that by 1921—a year of very high unemployment in Canada—the blue collar share of the labour force was well below that of 1901. The stable proportions of the next two decades were followed, in the forties, by a small relative expansion in blue collar activities: an absolute increase of more than 400,000 workers raised the share from 27.1 to 29.4 per cent. In the past intercensal decade blue collar occupations failed to grow at the pace of the total labour force and their share consequently slipped back again to just below 27 per cent. As was pointed out earlier, this share is slightly lower than that in 1901 and, indeed, the 1961 proportion is lower than that of any census year in this century except the depression year of 1921. The decline in the blue collar proportion in the past decade contrasts markedly with the rising trend of the white collar groups. But it should be noted that similar divergent movements in the behaviour of these two occupational sectors have existed in other periods during this century.

CHART-3

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATION DIVISIONS 1901 TO 1961



In Chart 3 it will be observed that the three occupational groups which together make up the *blue collar* sector have experienced rather different growth patterns over the six decades. The numbers in construction occupations have grown steadily in step with the total labour force: their proportion of the total working population has shown very little variation at each census date, hovering just below or just above 5 per cent.

This stability of the construction share is not repeated by the other two occupational groups. Labouring occupations grew much more quickly than average during the first decade: indeed the number of labourers increased by 150 per cent over the years 1901 to 1911 and the unskilled were by far the fastest-growing occupational group of any in Canada. Again, the reader is reminded of the difficulties of interpreting the data on labourers since this occupational category tended to be treated as a residual in Census classification. However, the growth of labouring occupations in the first decade of this century was far too marked to be seriously distorted by minor changes in census practice. Apart from the influence of industrial shifts and technological change on the expansion of labouring activity at this time, it seems likely that an important factor influencing the growth of the unskilled in Canada was the great wave of immigration from Southern, Central and Eastern Europe, which started in the early years of the decade and continued until the outbreak of the First War. Too much emphasis should not be placed on the more modest changes in this occupation recorded by the Censuses of 1921 and 1931. The years of the Great Depression, however, witnessed a precipitate decline in unskilled work: an absolute decline in numbers from over 440,000 to well under 300,000 resulted in a drop in share from over 11 per cent to under 8 per cent. During the war and early postwar period, some recovery in the numbers of labourers resulted in a modest (and, perhaps illusory) rise in proportionate share. Not unexpectedly, in view of recent trends in technological change, in the past intercensal decade (1951-1961) the unskilled occupations lost ground, suffering both an absolute decline in numbers and a quite considerable fall in relative share.

Observation of Chart 3 makes it clear that the appearance of stability in the labour force share of the *blue collar* sector during the thirties masks a strong divergence in the growth pattern of the labourers and the manufacturing and mechanical workers. The substantial decline, both absolute and relative, in unskilled occupations during the Great Depression has already been noted. This shrinkage in the numbers of labourers was more than compensated by an increase in the manufacturing and mechanical group – roughly the skilled and semi-skilled production workers – whose numbers grew by 220,000, marking an improvement in labour force share from 11.6 to over

16 per cent. This advancing proportion in the thirties had followed little change in the previous decade and a steady decline between 1901 and 1921. The Second World War stimulated further growth in manufacturing industry, and manufacturing occupations expanded their share of the labour force during the 1940's, but in the last intercensal period, 1951 to 1961, these occupations have not managed to keep step with the growth of the labour force as is apparent from Chart 3.

Of the remaining two major occupational divisions (see Chart 2) the transportation and communication occupations have shown a small but steady improvement in share since 1901. The service group, as may be seen in both Charts 2 and 3, has been increasing its share of the labour force since the 1920's, except for a slight decline in the 1941-51 decade. During the Great Depression the numbers of service workers (of whom the vast majority were in personal service occupations) grew more rapidly than any except manufacturing and mechanical occupations. This "shift" into personal service activities during the depression has been observed in many countries and some portion of it may be considered a form of "disguised" or "hidden" unemployment.¹ During the War and early postwar years the numbers in personal service declined (reflected in a drop in the share from 9.3 in 1941 to 7.2 per cent in 1951) but more than recovered this loss by 1961 as a consequence of above-average growth during the fifties. (At least some part of this upward trend in personal service occupations, especially after 1957, may have been due to lack of higher-paying alternative job opportunities. Finally, over the long-run period, as Chart 3 shows (by implication), the government, business and community service occupations have formed an increasing proportion of the total service group.

In summary, it is worthwhile pointing out that the decade of the 1940s, which straddled the years of the Second World War, the early postwar boom and the beginning of the Korean War, appears in retrospect as a "watershed" in the transformation of the work force of this country. By 1951, for the first time, the census recorded a smaller number of workers in primary occupations than in manual pursuits: industrialism, in this sense, had "come of age" in Canada. By 1951, however, these manual workers were themselves outnumbered by the white collar work force. Together the professionals, the managers, the clerks and the salesmen formed the largest single occupational sector of the working population. In the decade which followed, the pre-eminence of the white collar worker became more pronounced. A closer look at this decade, 1951-1961, forms the subject matter of the next section.

¹ Cf. Joan Robinson, *Essays in the Theory of Employment* (Oxford, 1947), pp. 60-74.

3. Occupational Trends: The 1951-1961 Decade

A long view of occupational change, over the course of the first sixty years of this century, uncovered the major trends which have reshaped the structure of the Canadian working population. These important transforming developments are brought into clearer focus as we appraise, in somewhat greater detail, the changing pattern of the past decade. Before turning to an examination of growth rates of specific occupations, however, it is useful to summarize briefly the relative effects of occupational shifts and labour force growth in producing the change in occupational totals over the 1951-1961 period. Thus estimates of the "components of change" (derived in the manner described above) are presented, for males and females separately, for the past intercensal decade, in Table 4. The reader should note that this analysis is conducted in terms of the 1961 Census classification of occupations which is less industry-oriented than the earlier (1951) classification used for the longer-run trend data.¹

THE COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

The largest absolute increase in the male labour force during the 1950s was to be found in the white collar division and the major portion of this growth was attributable to a decided shift in occupational structure over this period. As has been pointed out, the 1951 Census was the first to record a larger number of white collar than manual workers in Canada; by 1961 this lead had grown much wider. Most remarkable, within the white collar category, was the proliferation of professional and technical occupations and here the effect of occupational shifting was very strong indeed: of a net increase of almost 138,000 male workers in this group our estimate allocated over 100,000 to a change in occupational composition between 1951 and 1961. Less dramatic, but nevertheless still pronounced, was the effect of compositional change on the sales group, where it outweighed,

¹ It proved impossible to convert the earlier (pre-1951) census data to a 1961 occupational classification base, hence the long-run analysis was conducted in terms of the 1951 Census classifications. However, the 1951-61 developments are analysed on the basis of the (improved) 1961 classification. The necessary conversions, in both instances, were carried out by the Census Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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by better than two to one, the influence of labour force growth on the expansion of numbers in the occupation. In the other two occupations—managerial and clerical—the increase in numbers was attributable, in greater part, to the growth of the labour force rather than to its changing composition although the latter development was by no means insignificant in impact.

In the blue collar division of the male labour force the effect of the changing occupational distribution over the decade was very small and was also negative, although labour force growth was sufficient to bring about a net increase of more than 200,000 workers. The adverse effects of compositional changes on the blue collar sector as a whole are seen to stem from the labouring occupations which suffered a net diminution in numbers as a consequence of a notable shift away from these activities between 1951 and 1961. For the remainder of the blue collar division—the craftsmen, production process and related workers—labour force growth was much the more important factor contributing to the net increase of 208,000 over the decade, although the effects of compositional changes were positive and not inconsiderable.

Labour force growth was not nearly sizeable enough to convert to a net gain the very large decrease of males in primary occupations which stemmed from the strongly adverse changes in the composition of the male force in this instance. This development characterized not only the primary sector as a whole but each component occupational group. The most massive effects of changes in the male labour force distribution are, not unexpectedly, to be observed in the agricultural group and these effects have already been noted in the preceding discussion of long-run changes. However, the Canadian labour force is now also shifting out of the other resource-oriented pursuits, a fact which was not at all evident from the long-run analysis.

For the transportation and communication group of occupations, the increase of almost 300,000 men over the decade was attributable mainly to overall labour force growth, the effects of compositional change being positive but relatively small. Not so for the remaining occupational category, that of service and recreation. Here the larger part of the increase in numbers stemmed from an above-average rate of growth of this particular occupation division during this ten-year period.

The analysis of the changing occupational pattern of the female labour force is, in some respects, very different from that of the males just described. It is worth noting, too, that experience in the most recent decade also, in some instances, contrasts with developments observed over the longer period, 1901 to 1961.

Not surprisingly, in view of the particularly marked rise in female participation during the 1951-61 decade, the effects of occupational shifting were generally overshadowed by labour force growth. Thus, for females in white collar occupations, the change in occupational composition between 1951 and 1961 was much less pronounced than was the case for men during the same period or for women over the longer, six-decade period. For the white collar division as a whole, of a net increase of almost 360,000 women in these occupations, by far the major portion – almost 325,000 – was attributable to labour force expansion and very little (fewer than 30,000) to occupational shifting. It is possible, however, that the strong movement into these occupations, which was observed in the longer-run analysis (see Table 1), may be tapering off to some degree. Indeed, in the cases of the managerial and proprietary and also the sales occupations, the impact of changing composition on the numbers in the occupation in 1961 was negative. The fastest-growing female occupations in the white collar division were the clerical occupations: but here, too, the effects of shifting were swamped by labour force growth. Relatively speaking, the shift in occupational composition over the decade was most important in the professional and technical occupations. Even in this instance, however, the increase in numbers stemming from changing composition was small in comparison with the effects of labour force expansion – in marked contrast to the picture revealed by the analysis of the male labour force.

The consequences of occupational shifting were much more important in the blue collar occupations for women. In this case, a decisive shift away from these activities over the decade had the effect of cutting down the net growth in numbers from 111,000 (stemming from labour force expansion) to barely over 15,000. The effects of the adverse shifts in this area were much stronger for women than men and were already apparent in the long-run analysis described above.

A very surprising result of this estimation of the components of the changing occupational totals in the past decade is that an above-average growth of agricultural occupations of women produced an increase of almost 40,000 in this occupational group, the major portion of the total increase of just over 50,000. Because there is good reason to question these data (see below, pp. 29 and 44) it is impossible to interpret this finding. It would be necessary to subject the census information to a detailed examination in the light of alternative estimates of the female agricultural labour force from the Monthly Labour Force Survey, a task beyond the scope of this discussion. It should be noted, in this respect, that the majority of women in farming occupations are "unpaid family workers" and it may be difficult for a census enumerator to distinguish between farm housewives

who contribute to the running of the farm and those engaged mainly in housework. For this reason, the estimates of the female agricultural labour force derived by untrained census enumerators may be subject to substantial response error.

As Table 4 shows, the increase in numbers in the transportation and communication group of female occupations was very much pared down by a relatively strong (adverse) compositional change over the decade. The effects of changes in the occupational distribution of the labour force were less important (and also were positive) in the service and recreation group. In this case, it should be noted, the experience of the most recent decade differed from that of the longer-run development: the 1901-1961 analysis (see Table 1) showed a very large negative compositional effect on the service occupations. The content of the service occupations groups in recent years is somewhat different from that of the earlier period at the outset of the century, being less heavily weighted by domestic and other personal service activity.

Reference has been made in this and the previous discussion to the variation in the rates of growth of the different occupational divisions and the broad occupational sectors of the labour force. Unfortunately, the absence of sufficiently detailed statistical information for earlier decades precludes all but the most cursory examination of the very important changes which have been taking place within these broad categories at the level of finer categories of occupations or of specific occupations. Changes in production methods, changes in the scale and organization of business operations, the emergence of new industries and the decline or disappearance of others, radically transform the nature of specific occupations, destroying some, creating some and profoundly modifying others. In a dynamic economy it is, therefore, impossible to trace, over any long period of time, any considerable number of specific occupations. Very broad occupational categories, reasonably comparable in content, can be utilized for long-run analysis in the manner of the preceding sections of this Study. For a shorter time-span—one intercensal period—it is useful to supplement this type of exposition by examining a number of selected specific occupation classes which have, upon careful appraisal, been judged comparable on the basis of the two census classifications. This we propose to do now for the decade 1951-1961.¹

¹ For a discussion of long-term changes in 117 occupation classes see Canada, Department of Labour, *Occupational Trends*, *op. cit.*

GROWTH RATES OF SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONS

In Table 5 are presented the numbers in selected occupation classes in 1951 and 1961 and the percentage change over the decade. The occupation classes are grouped within the broad divisions and major occupational categories of the 1961 Census, and were selected on the basis of their comparability in 1951 and 1961.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS

As has been pointed out, the fastest growing of all the major occupational groups during the 1950s was that of professional and technical workers (see Chart 3). This category includes all the established professions; engineering, physical science, biology, teaching, medicine, law, religion, etc., as well as a variety of technical occupations many of which, though requiring less formal education than fully professional work, demand some degree of training and experience; medical and dental technicians, draughtsmen, science and engineering technicians and the like.¹ The professional and technical group as a whole grew by over 63 per cent, almost three times as rapidly as the average for all occupations. However, some professions grew less rapidly than others: the engineers were among this group. None of the engineering professionals included in Table 5 grew at a pace equal to that of the professional group as a whole and the percentage increase in chemical engineers was well below the average for all occupations. It should be noted, nonetheless, that the numerical increase in civil, mechanical and industrial engineering was substantial, accounting for more than half the growth in the engineering professions between 1951 and 1961. It was stimulated mainly by the expansion in construction, research and development expenditure in industry and government over the decade.

A sharply rising school-age population prompted the rapid growth of the teaching profession during the 1950s: the numbers of school teachers grew by over 65,000 or almost 64 per cent. Rising income and an ever-growing stress on the value of extended education were reflected in an enormous percentage increase in professors and college principals: their numbers more than doubled between 1951 and 1961, placing this in the first rank of the expanding occupations during the past decade. In contrast, despite increased expenditure on health services, only two of the health professional occupations attained a growth rate greater than the average for the professional group as a whole: graduate nurses, whose numbers expanded by over 75 per cent between 1951 and 1961, and the medical and dental technicians group which increased by a phenomenal 145 per cent.

¹ The technical occupations are not shown separately in Table 5 because of lack of comparability between the 1951 and 1961 data.

(Note too, in the service occupation category, the enormous percentage increase in numbers of nursing aides and assistants.) Of the health professionals, the dentists made the poorest showing: their increase of less than 19 per cent was below that of the all-occupation average.

Among the other professional occupations for which detailed information exists, the actuaries and statisticians, starting from a small base of 1,000, almost tripled in number. Rates of growth, well above the average for the professional group as a whole, were also enjoyed by architects, journalists and librarians. The two ancient learned professions, the law and the clergy, grew much more slowly than most professional occupations, the latter class at a rate which was even below the all-occupation average.

MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS

The rate of growth in the managerial occupational group was only slightly better than that of the experienced labour force during the 1951-61 decade and very much below that of the white collar sector as a whole. The proportion of self-employed in this group (see Table 16) declined over the decade as a consequence of changes in the size and method of business operations. Absence of sufficient detail precludes investigation of the changing composition of this occupational category, but it is clear from observation of a variety of trend information that the expansion of the managerial and proprietary occupational group stemmed mainly from a proliferation and extension of the supervisory and administrative functions in private industry and government and to a much lesser degree from an expansion of independent ownership. The wide variation in growth rates among the selected managerial classes shown in Table 5 presumably reflects differences in growth rates and organization changes in the industries to which they are attached.¹ It is of interest to note, however, that between 1951 and 1961 there was an increase in the percentage share of managerial occupations *within* all the major industry divisions except trade and services.² In other words, in most industries, as production methods advance, the ratio of managers to subordinates increases. The reasons for the contrary trend in trade and service are not immediately apparent and would require further investigation.

¹ The use of industrial grouping as a basis for classifying occupations, which appears in this and other areas of the Census Occupational classification System, makes analysis of trends extremely difficult. In this instance, for example, we cannot distinguish managers by area of specialization—i.e. work performed—which should be the relevant criterion for grouping. Cf. I.L.O., *Revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations* (Geneva: 1966), p. 13.

² See Meltz, *op. cit.*, Table 26.

CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION PROCESS AND RELATED WORKERS

The numbers in clerical occupations grew by 44 per cent, a rate double that for the experienced labour force and just about equal to the percentage increase for the white-collar sector as a whole. More extensive record-keeping, communication and computation within industries,¹ as well as the expansion of certain industries such as finance, insurance and real estate, and government service, which are large employers of clerical staff, have contributed to the multiplication of jobs involving clerical activity of one kind or another. The impact of changing technology in the office is seen in the very high rate of growth of office appliance operators; their numbers increased by 158 per cent during the 1950s. The numbers of stenographers and typists also grew at a rate (56.2 per cent) well above the average for all occupations and this group showed the largest numerical increase, an expansion of almost 80,000 persons. More modest rates of growth were experienced by the other clerical occupations shown in Table 5. Indeed, in one instance—baggage men and expressmen—the numbers diminished by over 20 per cent between 1951 and 1961, reflecting both shifts in demand among various kinds of transport service and also improvement in the mechanics of handling freight and baggage.

Sales workers also increased, in percentage terms, much faster than did the total labour force during the past intercensal decade, although at a rate somewhat below the average for the white collar sector. The fastest-growing sales occupation was that of service station attendants, a not-surprising development in view of the expansion of road transport and the tremendous increase in the use of private cars in Canada during the fifties. Another intimation of the affluent society was the mushrooming of the occupation "advertising salesmen and agents", whose numbers increased by almost 80 per cent over the decade. Security salesmen and brokers also multiplied rapidly, growing at a rate over three times the average for all occupations. Sales clerks (mainly retail), on the other hand, the largest single occupation in the sales group, grew at a much more modest pace, affected, no doubt, by technological developments in retailing such as self-service supermarkets, vending machines, conveyer belts for checkout service, prepackaging of food and household supplies, etc.

CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION PROCESS AND RELATED WORKERS

The average percentage increase of numbers in the manual occupations was below that for all occupations (17 per cent as compared with nearly 23 per cent) and consequently very much lower than that of the white collar sector. But as Table 5 reveals, there was wide variation in the growth rates of different occupations within the manual category.

¹ Clerical workers increased their proportion in almost every industry division between 1951 and 1961. See *ibid.*

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The 61 skilled or semi-skilled occupational classes in Table 5 (i.e. all the classes listed in the blue collar category except labourers) are grouped into three categories and shown below in Table 6. In Category I are the occupations in which the percentage increase between 1951 and 1961 was greater than the average for all occupations; Category II lists these occupations with below-average percentage increase; in Category III are those occupations which suffered an absolute decline in numbers between 1951 and 1961. In Category I are 28 occupations representing, in 1961, 480,290 workers or nearly one-third of the total in the craftsmen and production workers group; in Category II are 16 occupations with 214,080 workers or 14 per cent of the 1961 total and in Category III are 17 occupations, 208,149 workers, 13.6 per cent of the 1961 group total.

Among the more rapidly growing occupations—Category I—were mechanics and repairmen for aeroplanes and motor vehicles. These occupations are representative of a number of similar occupations which grew very rapidly during the 1950s as mechanics and repairmen of all kinds were required in increasing numbers to install, maintain and service the growing complex of new and improved machinery and equipment being used in factories, offices, stores and in the home. One exception to this general trend is seen in Category III: the numbers of mechanics and repairmen handling railroad equipment declined by almost one-quarter between 1951 and 1961, primarily as a consequence of technological changes in the railway industry, in particular dieselization.

The skilled construction trades have experienced a wide variation in growth rates over the past decade. Inspectors and foremen in construction, both listed in Category I, have increased at rates above the all-occupation average. This development reflects a more general trend, affecting most industries, of increasing proportions of these front-line supervisory workers. Again, although no precise data are available, it is estimated that foremen and inspectors in non-primary industries increased at rates well above the average for the experienced labour force and were among the most rapidly growing occupations in the craftsmen, production process workers category. In many industries, mechanization, standardization and mass production require closer supervision not only of men but of goods and machines. This may, however, be a temporary development which will be reversed as fully automated processes (including quality control of output) are introduced.

Among the other construction trades for which we have comparable information in 1951 and 1961, Category I includes bricklayers, stonemasons and tilers, plumbers and pipefitters and cement and concrete finishers. On the other hand, the numbers of painters, paperhangers and glaziers and plasterers and lathers lagged behind, the increase being less than 9 per

cent over the decade. Another important skilled construction craft suffered an actual reduction in numbers; carpenters declined by about 5 per cent between 1951 and 1961. These developments reflect not only changes in the level of activity of the construction and other secondary industries employing construction workers but also changing methods in construction, the use of new materials and changing consumer tastes. Carpenters are, for example, adversely affected by the growing prevalence of interior and exterior prefabrication in both residential and other construction; paperhangers, by changing tastes in design and decoration.

The rapid expansion of the communication and public utilities industries over the 1950s accounts for the above-average growth of the occupations associated with them. Thus, in Category I, are included power station operators and telephone, telegraph and power linemen and servicemen. Also among the more rapidly growing occupations in the production worker group (see Category I) were a number of the skilled metal working trades; welders and flame cutters, heat treaters, annealers and temperers, rolling mill operators, boilermakers, millwrights, sheet metal workers, etc. But these cases were by no means characteristic of all occupations in the metal-working family. Thus the numbers of workers engaged in many other metal-working and related activities did *not* increase very rapidly over the decade; below-average increases or actual declines (see Categories II and III) characterized tool and diemakers, inspectors (metal), fitters and assemblers (metal), engravers, filers, grinders and sharpeners, metal polishers and buffers, riveters and rivet heaters, blacksmiths, coremakers. Impressive developments in metallurgical sciences have greatly improved the durability of materials in the metal-using industries and the introduction of automatic and semi-automatic machinery has also slowed down the expansion of employment in many types of activity in these areas of the economy. Another aspect of the effects of automation—the growing use of automatic heating and power equipment—may be observed in the sluggish growth of occupations such as stationary enginemen and the decline in numbers of boiler firemen.

The only unskilled manual occupation for which comparable data are available in 1951 and 1961 is labouring. As may be seen from Table 5, the number of labourers in Canada declined during the past intercensal decade; in 1961 there were approximately 2 per cent fewer labourers than in 1951. This trend has been characteristic of most types of unskilled work in recent years and reflects the increasing substitution of machines for the human muscle power required in heavy work.

PRIMARY OCCUPATIONS

The primary occupation group as a whole suffered the largest numerical decline between 1951 and 1961 and the detailed occupational information available, scanty as it is, suggests that the diminution in numbers was characteristic of almost all resource-oriented activity. As may be seen from Table 5, the rate of decline of farmers was considerably more rapid than that of farm managers and foremen. The rising productivity of farming, owing to such factors as greater mechanization, use of improved seed and fertilizer and the increasing size of farms, has, as has been seen, reduced the labour requirements of farm production: but these labour-saving effects have been somewhat mitigated, in the case of the supervisory and administrative functions, because of the growth in size and complexity of farm operations. The increase in the number of (non farm) gardeners may well reflect rising income levels in the private sector as well as an expanded public (governmental) programme of land beautification and conservation.

Among the other primary occupational groups only miners managed (almost) to maintain their numbers over the decade; loggers were depleted by over one-fifth and fishermen by over 30 per cent. Within the "loggers and related workers" group, however, the forest rangers and cruisers increased at a rate almost three times the all-occupation average as a consequence of more extensive forest management and conservation efforts on the part of provincial governments.¹

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION OCCUPATIONS

This group of occupations grew rather more slowly than the experienced labour force between 1951 and 1961 but, as Table 5 demonstrates, the average percentage increase for the group masks a very considerable variability in growth rates of specific occupations. Thus, there are marked contrasts in the rates of expansion of occupations associated with different types of transportation. While air pilots and kindred workers grew by 140 per cent (admittedly from a numerically small base) the numbers of workers in each of the railway occupations included in Table 5 declined radically, reflecting not only the industry's declining share of traffic but also the major technological changes of a decade in which, for example, dieselization of the railway system in Canada was completed. In this latter respect it is worth noting the drastic shrinkage in numbers of locomotive firemen between 1951 and 1961. Changing modes of urban transport account in large

¹ For further examination of the manpower situation in the logging industry see Duncan R. Campbell and Edward B. Power, *Manpower Implications of Prospective Technological Changes in the Eastern Pulpwood Logging Industry*, Department of Manpower and Immigration (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1966).

part for the contrast between the change in numbers of bus drivers (increase of 63 per cent) and operators of electric street railways (decrease of 78 per cent).

Among the communication occupations included in Table 5, the most rapid percentage increase was enjoyed by radio and television announcers, a numerically small occupation, however, in both 1951 and 1961. The expansion in "paperwork", characteristic of the contemporary economy and already noted in connection with the rapid growth of the clerical labour force, is reflected in the marked proliferation of postmen and mail carriers, an occupation for which it has not yet been possible to introduce a mechanical substitute. On the other hand, the numbers of telephone operators grew by only 15 per cent, a rate well below the all-occupation average, and telegraph operators declined by over one-third during the 1950s. In both instances, an enormously expanded service was facilitated by important technological transformation in methods of production.

SERVICE AND RECREATION OCCUPATIONS

This group of occupations grew at a rate about two and one-half times that of the experienced labour force as a whole. As may be seen from Table 5, above-average rates of increase were enjoyed by all the protective service occupations. The service occupations associated with the restaurant and hotel trades—cooks, bartenders, waiters and waitresses—expanded by over 40 per cent, experiencing a substantial numerical growth (almost 42,000 workers) stimulated by the growing popularity among Canadians of "eating out" and by tourism. Porters (baggage and pullman), however, declined by over 10 per cent between 1951 and 1961, largely as a consequence of declining passenger traffic on the railways.

The very large increase in nursing aides and assistants has already been mentioned. It stems not only from the expansion in medical services but is related also to the shortage of fully trained nurses.

Among the personal service occupations included in Table 5, it is worth pointing out the very high rate of growth (73 per cent) of barbers, hairdressers and manicurists, another indication of rising income levels in the community during the 1950s. On the other hand, another service occupation—laundering and dry-cleaning—expanded by only 18 per cent, a rate very much below the average for the service group as a whole. Technology of a labour-saving nature in the laundering and cleaning industry permitted considerable expansion of service with a rather modest growth in the work force. In the "beauty industry", however, there has been very little technological change of this type (indeed, many new techniques are probably more rather than less labour intensive) although the quality of materials and service has greatly improved.

The far greater use of automatic elevators in both residential and commercial buildings accounts for the negligible percentage increase of building elevator tenders. Building janitors and cleaners, on the other hand, were among the fastest-growing service occupations, having almost doubled in number between 1951 and 1961. During recent years, the emergence of a virtually new industry providing janitorial and cleaning services on a contract basis has greatly stimulated the growth of this occupational category. In 1961, the number of janitors and cleaners in this service industry ("services to buildings and dwellings") was almost 7,000, while in 1951 the industry was too insignificant to be separately classified.

This review of specific occupational trends over the past decade has illustrated both the employment-creating and employment-destroying effects of technological change as well as the impact of changing patterns of consumer expenditure. It is difficult, however, to summarize these detailed but highly fragmented data in terms of economically meaningful generalizations. The difficulties are compounded by the present system of occupational classification which still retains too many industry-oriented categories and which, moreover, does not facilitate analysis in terms of levels of job performance, a matter of great concern to economists and planners alike.¹ In lieu of further discussion of such trends, then, this present chapter will conclude with an examination of aspects of the changing composition of the broad occupational groups, with respect to sex, age, education and class of worker. (The geographic aspects of the broad occupational groups will be treated in another Study in the Series.)

¹ Cf. James G. Scoville, *The Job Content of the United States Economy, 1940-1970: An Attempt at Quantification*, Ph. D. thesis, Harvard University, Cambridge, 1964 (mimeo). Cf. also *The Job Content of the Canadian Economy, 1941-61*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Labour Force Studies, No. 3 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1967).

4. Aspects of the Changing Structure of Occupational Groups

THE PROPORTION OF FEMALES: 1901 TO 1961

Although there are few jobs today earmarked "for men only", some occupations can still be characterized as primarily "women's work". Traditionally, women have been concerned with the care and training of children, cooking, cleaning, making and repairing clothes, ministering to the sick. Over time, as the performance of many of these functions has shifted from the home, they have continued to be regarded as predominantly "women's work". Women's activities in the world of work are, in other words, heavily concentrated in a few occupations and—with some notable exceptions—most of these are an extension of her traditional functions in the home. The major exceptions are, of course, the white collar jobs: many clerical and some sales occupations are largely female preserves.

In 1961 there were twenty-five occupations, each with at least 10,000 women, which together constituted almost 70 per cent of the experienced female work force (see Table 7). Almost one-third of the women in this group were in occupations in which at least 90 per cent of the labour force was female: more than half were in occupations in which at least 75 per cent were women. The only two professional occupations appearing in Table 7 are teaching and nursing, the traditionally "feminine" professions. This is hardly surprising since in 1961 women in these two professions constituted almost three-quarters of the entire female work force in the professional field. Traditional service functions are well represented among the leading twenty-five occupations: maids, waitresses, nursing aides, cleaners, cooks, laundresses, baby sitters, housekeepers. Prominent among the manual occupations are semi-skilled food processing and textile and clothing operations. Nonetheless, the largest single "female" occupation in 1961 was stenographers (over 9 per cent of the female work force) followed by sales clerks (another 8 per cent). These occupations (and others related to them) do not derive from the traditional work of women in the home. The growth of these new types of women's work is reflected in the long-run changes in the sex distribution of the major occupational categories shown in Table 8.

THE OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

From Table 8 it may be seen that each census since 1901 has recorded a rise in the "female content" of the white collar division, amounting, by 1961, to a doubling of the female percentage of the white collar work force. Most of this growth has derived from an enormous increase in women's share of the clerical group of occupations from about 20 per cent in 1901 to over 60 per cent in 1961. Thus clerical work has become a predominantly feminine activity over the course of this century, a marked transformation within a period of six decades. Although the number of workers involved is much smaller, there has been, over the same period, an equally striking rise in the proportion of women in commercial (sales) occupations — from something under 10 per cent in 1901 to 40 per cent in 1961. Women have also made some minor encroachment into the male world of managerial jobs (although, even today, barely over 3 per cent of women workers are found in these occupations, mainly as managers of retail stores or personal service establishments). Only the professional group of occupations has exhibited a contrary trend: the female share of the professional work force in 1961 was lower than at any period in this century except 1901.¹ This fact underlines the significance of our earlier observations about long-run shifts in occupational composition within the female work force: despite the much greater participation by women in labour force activity over the course of this century, they have not been successful in moving in proportionate degree into broader areas of professional employment. In the past few decades, moreover, even some of the traditional female strongholds such as school teaching and nursing, have been undergoing siege.²

The clerical and, to a lesser degree, the commercial occupations in which the proportion of women has greatly increased, are rapidly growing occupations. In the less expansive manual or blue collar sector, however, the female share has declined. The majority of female blue collar workers are in manufacturing and mechanical occupations in which the proportion of women has declined from almost 25 per cent in 1901 to approximately 17 per cent, although with a slight reversal of trend during the Second War as women moved into "war work" — factory jobs vacated by servicemen. It should be noted that the proportion of females in unskilled labouring jobs, although very small, has grown over the past few decades. In general, however, blue collar work is "men's work" and has become even more so over the course of this century.

¹ It should be pointed out, however, that at the turn of the century a good portion of the teaching and nursing groups would not have been considered professional by present standards so that these data really understate the growth in numbers of female professional workers. While this comment might be made about some of the other older professional occupations, it probably is more relevant to teaching and nursing (the predominant female professions) than most others.

² Between 1941 and 1961 the male share of school teachers rose from 25 to almost 30 per cent; of graduate nurses from less than 1 per cent to 4 per cent.

The data in Table 8 show that the female proportion of the primary occupation division of the labour force in Canada has expanded substantially, especially over the past decade. Within the primary sector, females are concentrated almost entirely in agriculture and it is the agricultural occupations which appear to have experienced this marked rise in the proportion of women workers since 1951. It is extraordinarily difficult to interpret this trend and indeed there is strong reason to believe that the 1951 and 1961 data on the female agricultural labour force (in particular unpaid family workers who are especially difficult to enumerate) are not entirely comparable. In this regard it is worth noting that the Labour Force Survey for June in 1951 revealed a much higher proportion of females in agriculture than did the 1951 Census (10 per cent compared with the census ratio of 3.9 per cent) but the relevant Survey figure for 1961 was somewhat less than the census figure—9.5 per cent compared with 11.7 per cent. It seems that the Census in 1951 very much understated the size of the female agricultural labour force (and perhaps the 1961 count was somewhat overstated) and consequently the trend observed in Table 8, i.e. the marked and dramatic increase in the proportion of females in agricultural occupations between 1951 and 1961, is quite misleading.

The proportion of women in transportation and communication occupations has grown over the six-decade period under review although it is still well below 10 per cent today. On the other hand, within the service occupation group, which was predominantly female in 1901 (women occupied almost 70 per cent of the entire service group and a somewhat higher proportion in the personal service area), the proportion of women has declined. By 1961, women were no longer a majority in this occupational group, their share of the work force having dropped to just under 50 per cent. The trend in personal service alone, however, has not been so decisively downward; indeed between 1911 and 1941 the female share of personal service occupations climbed from under 65 per cent to almost 73 per cent (note the rise during the Great Depression) and only fell sharply during the war and early postwar years. In the past intercensal decade there has once more been a slight rise in the female proportion of the personal service work force.

In summary, the most striking change in the sex composition of the major occupational groups over the six decades of this century has been the transformation of some of the white collar occupations, in particular the clerical group, from predominantly male to predominantly female activities. Apart from this, the traditional concepts of "women's work" have largely prevailed.

AGE: 1931 TO 1961

Inter-occupational differences in age composition and differential changes in the average age of the work force in particular occupations are influenced by many factors. The length of training required for qualification; formal or informal retirement practices; the arduousness, physical or mental, of the work; opportunities for promotion¹—these, and many other characteristics of a given line of work will all affect the ranking of occupations by average age. A shift in these ranks over time will result from changes in these factors as well as from other influences such as variation among occupations in the rate of growth of employment and in the pace of transformation of occupational skills. A full analysis of inter-occupational age differences is clearly outside the scope of this discussion, the purpose of which is simply to expose and describe the broad changes in age composition of the major occupational groups over the past thirty years. The basic data are presented in Table 9, showing median ages (as a convenient, though admittedly inexact indicator of age composition) of the major occupational groups in the labour force for each of the census years from 1931 to 1961.

As may be observed from Table 9, the median age of the experienced labour force as a whole was slightly higher at each successive census date from 1931 to 1961: over the thirty-year period the average age of the work force increased by three years, from 34.2 to 37.2. Underlying these developments were similar changes in the age structure of the population which represents the bulk of the potential labour force—persons between 15 and 64 years. Thus the median age of the "labour force population" in Canada increased from 33.2 to 35.4 years over the three decades. Of course, the age composition of the labour force does not simply reflect that of the population, since participation rates vary widely by age group and the participation rates of different age and sex groups have moved differently over the past thirty years. In particular, changes in female participation—especially over the past decade—have had a marked effect on the age composition of the female labour force as a whole and on certain occupations, while the developments in the male labour force have been less striking. For this reason the changes in average age of the broad occupational groups will be considered separately for males and females.

¹ Some jobs are first rungs on promotion ladders and promotion proceeds strictly by seniority; there is very little out-movement above the first rung, and only one "port of entry". Some jobs, on the other hand, are "dead-ends" or "exit" jobs, and the rate of turnover is high. Such jobs are often filled by persons who have retired from their principal career and work only intermittently as personal circumstances and opportunity dictate. These kinds of differences in occupational labour markets have been recognized and described by economists and sociologists (Cf. Clark Kerr, "The Balkanization of Labor Markets", in *Labor Mobility and Economic Opportunity* (New York: 1954) and L. Broom and J.H. Smith, "Bridging Occupations", *British Journal of Sociology*, Dec. 1963) but there has been no explicit analysis of their implication in respect to age structure.

From Table 9 it may be seen that the changes in median age for most of the major occupations in the male labour force have been moderate over this period, paralleling, for the most part, the small but persistent rise in the average age of the base population. The increase in average age between 1931 and 1941—observed for the labour force as a whole and most of the occupations—reflects, in part, the impact of wartime recruitment, i.e. the withdrawal of many of the younger men out of civilian jobs and into the armed services. The first postwar census, in 1951, recorded some slight decline in average age in most occupations—probably as a consequence of demobilization and reintegration of most servicemen into the civilian economy. Between 1951 and 1961, the changes in median age for most of the major occupations in the male labour force were very small, rarely more than 1 or 2 per cent in either direction.

While the overall picture fits the general description given above, there are exceptional cases worth noting. Of these, perhaps the most striking is the agricultural worker group. The median age of male farmers and farm workers has risen from just under 36 years in 1931 to 43 years in 1961. In 1931, the average agricultural worker was somewhat younger than the average male worker: by 1961, he was, on average, almost 5 years older. Farming is, as we have seen, a declining occupation. When employment opportunities in a given type of work have been shrinking over a considerable period of time, the average age of the work force will rise not only because new labour force entrants are less likely to be attracted to these jobs but also because the more mobile—i.e. the younger—workers will try to leave it for other, more promising lines of work. A similar, though far less dramatic, “aging” is observed in the transportation and communications occupations over the 1951-61 decade. The operation of strict union-supervised seniority systems in the railway industry has been an important factor in shifting the age composition of the railway work force into the middle age groups as employment was cut back over the “dieselization decade”.

In contrast to these situations described above, and contrary to the general trend, the average age of professional and technical workers has declined over the three-decade period under examination. The reasons for this development are worth exploring.

Professional occupations require a more extensive educational preparation than do others and hence the average age of entry is likely to be higher. Further (see Table 16, below) the self-employed constitute a somewhat larger proportion of the professional group than of most other occupations (except managers and some of the primary occupations) and since the self-employed are not subject to institutionalized retirement arrangements

they tend to remain in the work force longer than do wage-earners.¹ Both these occupational characteristics would tend to raise the average age of the professional worker relative to that of the labour force as a whole and indeed, as may be seen in Table 9, in 1931 the average professional worker was more than 2 years older than the average member of the experienced labour force. But by 1961 the professional worker was somewhat younger, on average, than the male labour force. One important contributing factor to this development was the much more rapid growth of the professional occupations than the male labour force as a whole; between 1931 and 1961 the numbers of men in professional and technical jobs doubled while the experienced male labour force grew by only 40 per cent.² A large net addition to an occupational work force may normally be expected to lower the average age (just as declining employment will have the opposite effect) since most of the new recruits will be either labour force entrants or persons with relatively short length-of-service.³ Further, the frequent association

¹ The self-employed are considerably older, on average, than other classes of worker: in 1961 the average (median) age of the self-employed was 46 years compared with 36 for wage earners and 32 for unpaid family workers. There are a number of explanations for this of which, of course, the absence of compulsory retirement programmes is only one, although an increasingly important one as institutionalized retirement programmes affect growing numbers of wage earners. There is some evidence that there is an association between retirement rates and the rate of growth of the occupational work force in that retirements tend to be postponed under circumstances in which the demand for the occupation is rising (A.J. Jaffe and R.O. Carleton, *Occupational Mobility in the United States 1930-1960* (New York: 1954), esp. p. 27). Since the market for most types of professional work has been rising over the past decade there may have been some fall in retirement rates and this would tend, *ceteris paribus*, to pull up the average age of this occupational group. See also Sylvia Ostry and Jenny Podojuk, *The Economic Status of the Aging* (Ottawa: 1966), pp. 41-46.

² It hardly needs remarking that 1931 is a very poor base year for calculating labour force growth rates, but perhaps especially so in the case of professional occupations because during the Depression many highly trained people were forced to accept work outside of their own field. It is probable, then, that the 1931 Census count of professional workers is "understated" relative to the 1961 count. However, the danger of this kind of understatement is very much lessened when the "gainfully occupied" rather than the "current activity" concept is applied, as it was in 1931, because the "gainfully occupied" concept relates to customary or habitual activity. See Study on *Historical Estimates of the Canadian Labour Force* (by Frank T. Denton and Sylvia Ostry), in this Series.

³ Cf. Herbert S. Parnes, "The Labor Force and Labor Markets", *Employment Relations Research*, Herbert G. Heneman et. al editors, Industrial Relations Research Association (New York: 1960), pp. 20-21 and bibliography pp. 38-39. An inverse relationship between mobility and age and between mobility and length of service has been conclusively established in a large number of studies. Assuming there has been no migration, growth in the size of an occupational work force requires that the gross accessions—new entrants, recruits via inter-occupational mobility—be greater than the gross withdrawals—retirement, death, inter-occupational out-mobility. The numbers leaving the occupation via inter-occupational out-mobility are likely to be relatively small during a period of rapid growth and growth will induce high net in-mobility. Thus the average age of the accession group, consisting as it does of new entrants and more mobile (i.e. younger-than-average) workers, will normally be lower than the average age of the withdrawal group. However as we shall see below, this is not necessarily so in the case of women. The working life cycle of women is very different from that of men and this affects, among other things, the age composition of the female labour force. (For analysis of selected aspects of female labour force participation in Canada see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Special Labour Force Studies*, No. 5 and No. 1, Series B, both by John D. Allingham, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1967); and *Women's Bureau*, op. cit., section by Sylvia Ostry). Further, in Canada, the effect of immigration and emigration on the age composition of a given occupation may be important and would require separate consideration.

of rapid growth in employment with changing occupational skill requirements tends to reinforce this effect on age composition. A younger worker often has more opportunity or is more willing to acquire new skills and undertake re-training than is an older worker. Finally, over the most recent intercensal decade, the technical occupations have increased their share of the "professional and technical workers" divisions of the labour force. This development has had, one would suspect, some impact on the age structure. Most of these technical occupations require shorter periods of training than do professional jobs and the age of entry into these occupations is thus likely to be lower. (A prime example of these new "technical" skills of the 1960s is computer programming: in 1961 the median age of male computer programmers was 30.5, nearly six years below the average for the professional group as a whole.) Thus while the educational requirements for many professional jobs have increased over the past 30 years—tending, as a consequence, to raise the average age of labour force entry of this group—the factors described above have more than counteracted this influence with the result, shown in Table 9, that the professional group as a whole is, on average, younger today than it was thirty years ago.

While changes in the age structure of the major occupations in the male labour force have, with few exceptions, been moderate over the past three decades, most of the occupational groups in the female work force have undergone a radical and dramatic "aging" during the same period. As may be seen in Table 9, the median age of the female work force as a whole has risen almost ten years—from just over 25 years in 1931 to nearly 35 years in 1961—although the average age of the base population of women (15-64 years of age) rose by less than three years over the same period—from 32.6 in 1931 to 35.4 in 1961.

Although the aging of the female work force over the entire period is common to all the major occupations, the pattern of change varies widely from occupation to occupation. The rise in participation of middle-aged and older women (more pronounced during the most recent decade than in the earlier part of the period—see *Study on the Female Worker in this Series*) has clearly affected some occupations much more than others. In the main, these women found work in jobs which required little in the way of training or experience. Thus, as may be seen in Table 10, the largest increase in average age between 1931 and 1961 took place in sales occupations, service jobs and blue collar work. On the other hand, the change in median age in the "higher status" female occupations, managerial and professional, which have more stringent educational requirements, was well below the all-occupation average. Perhaps for the same reason, below-average changes were found in the clerical and transportation and communication (mainly telephone operators) groups as well.

Table 10 also shows that for some occupational groups there were marked differences in the rate and even the direction of change in each of the three decades between 1931 and 1961. A thorough exploration of these variations is precluded by lack of detailed information for the period before 1951.¹ Nonetheless, some of the more striking changes demand comment, however speculative.

In most occupations the "aging" of women workers proceeded more rapidly in the final decade, 1951-1961, than in the two earlier periods because—as was mentioned earlier—the flow of middle-aged and older women into the labour market was accelerated during the 1950s. But, for example, there was a greater increase in the average age of women in professional occupations between 1931 and 1941 than in either subsequent decade. Over the last intercensal decade, indeed, the rise in age of women in professional occupations was virtually negligible. Most women professionals in 1931—and, indeed, in 1961—were teachers or nurses, employed, for the most part, in public institutions or institutions drawing heavily on public funds. During the Depression both public and private employers, but more often the former, applied stringent regulations against the employment of married women. The relatively low median age of women in professional occupations in 1931—as shown in Table 9—and hence the above-average increase over the 1931-1941 decade (Table 10) may be one, not improbable, consequence of this policy. A similar explanation could account, at least in part, for the greater-than-average increase in the median age of clerical workers and telephone operators (transportation and communication group) between 1931 and 1941. The rise in average age of telephone operators, however, is exceptionally large and other factors probably contributed to this striking change and the subsequent decline in age over the following (1941-51) decade. In this regard, it is of some interest to note that between 1931 and 1941 the number of women in transportation and communication occupations declined by over 12 per cent but in the following decade the work force in this occupational division increased by almost 140 per cent (see Table 3 for data).

This broad historical analysis of the changing age composition of the major occupational divisions of the work force has been confined to the most convenient summary measure—median age. Reasons of convenience

¹ The preparation of this historical trend data for Table 8—an enormously time-consuming task undertaken by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour—involved rearranging the 1931 and 1941 Census information to conform to the 1951 occupational classification. In the course of this work it was often necessary to make certain arbitrary assumptions as to age distributions of particular groups of workers since the required detailed information was not available. No attempt was made to adjust these counts to the labour force definitions. The distributions on which Tables 8 and 9 are based will be published shortly in a forthcoming volume prepared by Noah H. Meltz for the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

and brevity aside, the paucity of information from the earlier censuses has precluded more detailed investigation of longer-run compositional changes but the more comprehensive data which are available for the 1951-61 decade permit some additional commentary on recent developments. Tables 11A and 11B present the numerical and percentage distributions of the male and female experienced work force classified by major occupation division¹ in 1951 and 1961, along with the median ages calculated from these data.

As may be seen from Table 11A (and as has already been mentioned in the longer-run analysis) the changes in the age composition of the male labour force as a whole and most of the major occupational divisions within it have been very slight over the 1951-61 decade: they require little additional comment. The previously noted rise in median age of farmers and farm workers reflects the increased proportion of workers over the age of 45 in that occupation. Although there has been an absolute decline in the numbers of farm workers in all age categories, the drop has been much greater for younger workers. The situation is somewhat different for the transportation and communication division. For this group of workers the rise in median age stems mainly from a decline in the number of workers under 25, with a consequent proportional shifting into the older age categories.

The much more dramatic changes in the age structure of the female work force and its main occupational components over this intercensal decade may be clearly seen in Table 11B. Although most of these developments have already received comment, some additional points which emerge from observation of the actual distributions are worthy of mention. Of particular interest is the contrast between developments in two large white collar occupations, sales and clerical. Sales occupations provide the most spectacular example of "aging" in the female work force: the average female sales worker was nearly ten years older in 1961 than in 1951. This radical change was, as may be seen in Table 11B, entirely a consequence of the massive influx of middle-aged and older women into sales jobs. The female sales work force over the age of 35 increased by over 140 per cent between 1951 and 1961 (compared with an increase of 100 per cent for all occupations) but the numbers of women under 35 actually declined. Clerical occupations, however, continued to attract younger women: the numbers of women between the ages of 15 and 34 grew by almost 30 per cent over the decade (compared with a 22 per cent average for all occupations). This growth, it is true, was dwarfed by the enormous increase in the middle-aged and older workers in the clerical group and, as a consequence, the

¹ The 1961 occupational classification was used in Tables 11A and B and hence there are some differences in these estimates of median age, for certain occupation divisions, and those shown in Table 9.

median age of the clerical work force rose, between 1951 and 1961, by almost five full years. It is interesting to note, however, that by 1961 a significantly larger proportion of female sales than clerical workers over the age of 35 was married, the relevant proportions being 77 and 58 per cent suggesting that the aging of the sales work force was, more strongly than the clerical labour force, influenced by the influx of middle-aged and older women "re-entrants" to the labour market which characterized the decade.¹

A convenient summary of the age composition changes in the female labour force over the most recent (1951-61) decade is presented in Table 12 which shows the difference between the actual and "expected"² percentages of women of a given age group in each major occupation category. Since the "expected" distributions are calculated on the assumption that the age mix within each occupation remained unchanged between 1951 and 1961, these differences illustrate the effects of age "selection" in the recruitment of women to various kinds of work. It may be seen that the changes over the decade in recruitment by age were such as markedly to increase the "selection" of women over 35 in both clerical and sales occupations but to reduce the "selection" of these women in managerial and, more especially, in professional occupations. There was, on the other hand, some increased tendency for younger women, particularly those between the ages of 20-24, to enter professional occupations. The burgeoning of baby-sitting as a teenage occupation is reflected in the substantially greater proportion of 15-19 year-olds in the service occupation group.

In conclusion, the changes in the average age of the broad occupational groups in the male labour force have been relatively moderate compared with those for females over both the longer period, 1931-1961, and the most recent intercensal decade. An important development underlying this contrast has been the differing patterns of change in labour force participation, by age, for males and females.

EDUCATION: 1951 TO 1961

A comparison of educational levels of the Canadian labour force in 1961 and any earlier year is severely hampered by the change in the Census

¹ Information on the marital status and age characteristics of the female work force in the major occupations was, unfortunately, not available from the 1951 Census so it was not possible to compare the relative rates of increase of married women in particular age categories in these two occupational divisions. However, in 1961, there was almost no difference in the proportion of married women under the age of 35 in sales or clerical work (38 per cent compared with 39.4 per cent) but a marked difference, noted above, in respect to the older women. This evidence strongly suggests that the "aging" of the sales labour force was largely a consequence of the recruitment of "older" married women into this work during the 1950s while a contributing factor in the case of the clerical worker force was the "natural" aging of a substantial group of single women (still 47 per cent of the total clerical work force in 1961) with strong attachment to their jobs, who survived the 1951-61 decade.

² Cf. Bancroft, *op. cit.*, pp. 80-83.

concept of educational attainment.¹ Analysis is being confined to developments over the 1951-61 decade but it must be recognized that all such comparisons in levels of educational attainment are rough and approximate for the two sets of census data are basically irreconcilable. However, interest herein is centred on the broad and general trends in average educational level, and the data have been evaluated as reasonably adequate to support such analysis.

The Canadian labour force has achieved a considerable improvement in educational level over the past ten years. Whereas in 1951, 39.4 per cent of the work force had reached or completed high school, in 1961 the comparable proportion rose to 43.2 per cent (see Table 13). Of the group proceeding beyond high school (10.3 per cent in 1951; 16.3 per cent in 1961) probably less than 3 per cent had completed a university education in 1951 but in 1961 4.3 per cent of the labour force had one or more university degrees. At the other end of the scale, the proportion of the labour force with less than five years of elementary school was 7.2 per cent in 1951 and had dropped to 6.1 per cent in 1961. The median years of schooling achieved by the experienced labour force as a whole had increased from 8.5 years in 1951 to 9.4 in 1961, an improvement of almost one full school year.² This rate of improvement compares favourably with that of the United States over a similar period although the average level of education in Canada is still very much lower than in the United States.³

The rise in the average years of schooling of the Canadian work force over the past intercensal decade reflects both an upgrading in educational level *within* each broad occupational group and also a pronounced shift in occupational composition of the labour force in favour of occupations characterized by higher educational requirements. Although concern in the present discussion is with the former phenomenon (intra-occupational upgrading) it is worth pointing out that for the total labour force and for the male labour force occupational shifts played a very important part in raising the level of schooling of the "average worker". Thus two-fifths of the 1951-61 increase in the median years of schooling of the total labour force

¹ In 1951 the concept centred on "number of years attended" and in 1961 on "highest grade attended". In addition, there were differences in the particular schooling groups tabulated in the two Censuses.

² The extent of improvement may be somewhat understated because the 1951 Census, in comparison with the 1961, probably tend to overstate the grade achieved.

³ Cf. United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 30, *Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1962*. Note, however, that the American data refer to persons 18 years and over. For a more recent comparison of levels of schooling in Canada and the United States, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Special Labour Force Studies, No. 1, *Educational Attainment of the Canadian Population and Labour Force, 1960-65*, by Frank J. Whittingham (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1966), pp. 18-21.

was attributable to occupational re-allocation and the comparable figure for males was one-third. For females, however, occupational shifts alone accounted for only 20 per cent of the increase in average years of schooling over the decade.¹ Again, this finding echoes the results of the preceding analysis: women, have not, in contrast to men, moved into "higher level" jobs in significant proportions in recent years.

Despite the importance of occupational shifts, the major influence affecting the overall level of education of the Canadian labour force during the 1951-61 decade was the change in the distribution of persons by level of schooling within each of the broad occupational categories of the working population. In what follows these compositional changes will be discussed separately for males and females. In Table 14, a simple measure of "improvement" in education levels over the decade, the percentage increase in median years of schooling, is presented so as to facilitate analysis of the basic comprehensive information in Table 13.

For males, it may be seen that in general the educational upgrading which occurred over the decade was somewhat less within the white collar occupations than in most of the occupations characterized by lower educational requirements. An exception to this pattern was the managerial group of occupations which exhibited a relatively strong rate of improvement, at least as measured by changes in median years of schooling. But the average level of schooling of the professional work force scarcely changed between 1951 and 1961² and the rates of gain for clerical and sales workers were relatively modest compared to those for the large blue collar group of

¹ These estimates of the contribution of occupational shifts and educational upgrading to the 1951-61 changes in median years of schooling were derived from a two-way standardization of the 1961 data with proportionate allocation of the interaction effects. The 1961 distributions of labour force in major occupations by years of schooling were standardized by (a) the 1951 percentage occupation distribution and (b) the 1951 intra-occupation schooling composition. The difference between the actual 1951 median and the median derived from the standardized distribution (a) was attributed to changes within occupations, the difference between the actual 1951 median and the median from (b) was attributed to occupational shifts. The "interaction" effect was estimated as a residual. For a discussion and use of multiple standardization with allocation of interactions see John D. Durand, *The Labour Force in the United States, 1890-1960*, Social Science Research Council (New York: 1948), Appendix B.

² The use of changes in median years of schooling as an indicator of educational upgrading is rough and approximate in all cases, but particularly deficient in the case of the professional work force. Because of differences in the educational categories used in preparing the distributions in 1951 and 1961 it was not possible to convert the two sets of data to a common classification system at the post-secondary school level. Since the median years of schooling of professional workers is located in the post-secondary portion of the distribution, the 1951 and 1961 estimates are not entirely comparable and the measure of improvement must be regarded with caution. Thus, for example, the proportion of professional workers with one or more university degrees probably increased from 36 to 44 per cent (nearly a doubling in numbers) over the decade (Table 13), a not inconsiderable improvement in "quality". The stability of the median is, therefore, somewhat misleading.

craftsmen, for service workers,¹ transport occupations and even some of the primary occupations. However, despite the upgrading which took place over the decade, the educational level of the primary occupations and of unskilled manual workers still fell short of primary school completion in 1961.

As a consequence of the general pattern of change revealed in Table 14, i.e. somewhat greater relative gains for the lesser as compared with the better educated workers, the dispersion in level of education within the male labour force as a whole was slightly reduced over the course of the 1951-61 decade. Thus the interquartile range divided by the median, a common measure of dispersion, dropped from .605 to .556 between the two census dates. This same development is illustrated again in Table 15, which shows that there was some small degree of narrowing in relative (percentage) differentials in average levels of educational attainment among the broad occupational groups during this period. Between 1951 and 1961 the erosion of the differential advantage of the white collar group (except managers) out-weighed the slight deterioration in relative position of the manual, primary and other occupational groups.

While the median level of schooling of the male labour force rose by one full year over the decade, the improvement in the female labour force was much more modest: from 9.7 to 10.1 (Table 13) or just about 4 per cent (Table 14). There were two reasons for this relatively poorer overall showing. As has already been mentioned, occupational shifts within the female work force were far less important in raising the educational level of the average female as compared with the male worker. Moreover, as may be seen in both Tables 13 and 14, in most occupational divisions the increase in median years of schooling was considerably less for the female than the male work force. As a result of these developments the very marked educational lead of the average female worker over her male counterpart—1½ years or about 20 per cent in 1951—had been eroded to 1 year or just over 11 per cent by 1961.

The pattern of larger increases in median education levels for male than for female workers is repeated, with variation in degree, for almost all the major occupation groups. One noteworthy exception was the professional and technical group: on average, the females in this group of occupations did better than men in terms of educational upgrading over the decade. A

¹ The relatively large increase in the median for male service workers is largely attributable to the fact that about half the category in both years was made up of the protective service occupations—police, firemen and armed services—for whom educational requirements have, in recent years, been consistently raised. In particular there was, between 1951 and 1961, a very substantial growth in the number of armed service officers, many of them graduates of the service colleges, which had greatly stepped up their output during this period. In 1951, a larger proportion of the officer class was wartime staff who, by 1961, had been largely replaced by younger, better-educated men.

likely explanation of both the general pattern and this exception is that the flow of middle-aged and older women into the labour market, which was so marked over this decade, was directed more to occupations with less stringent educational requirements, and least of all to professional occupations (see Table 10, showing that the median age of women in professional occupations increased far less than that of any other group between 1951 and 1961).¹ Since these middle-aged and older women were, on average, less well-educated than the younger members of the labour force² the effect of their inflow was to "dilute" the educational level of the female labour force, damp down the rate of increase in average years of schooling in most occupations in the female labour force, and hence narrow the educational gap between male and female workers.

Another consequence of the increased numbers of older women in occupations with lower rather than higher educational qualifications was a rise in the degree of dispersion in educational levels within the female labour force: the interquartile range divided by the median rose from .433 in 1951 to .529 in 1961. In contrast, as mentioned above, educational differentials among male workers narrowed slightly over the decade.

CLASS OF WORKER: 1951 TO 1961

This examination of structural changes within the major occupational groups of the labour force concludes with a brief analysis of the changing proportions of the three different classes of worker; wage earners, self-employed and unpaid family workers.³ Table 16 presents, for each of the

¹ Another factor which may have contributed to the divergent developments in respect to upgrading of professional workers is that women are still concentrated in the traditionally feminine professions—teaching, nursing, library science—in which educational standards have risen in recent years while males have moved into a number of the new technical occupations which do not require an extended formal education.

² The median years of schooling of women, by age, in 1961 were:

Age:	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Schooling:	10.2	11.1	10.5	10.0	9.7	8.9	8.6

³ A wage and salary earner works for others for wages, salary, tips, piece rates or payment in kind. An unpaid family worker works without regular money wages at tasks (other than home housework) which contribute to the operation of a farm or business operated by some member of the household related by blood, marriage or adoption. The self-employed include those who: operate a farm whether owned or rented; operate their own business regardless of form of business organization; are in their own professional practice or working on free-lance basis; are salesmen maintaining their own office or staff or working for a number of business firms; are private-duty nurses engaged for fee to attend a specific patient in a hospital or at home for the period of illness; contract or sub-contract to do a job. There is some evidence to suggest that response error in respect to the census question of "class of worker" is such as to overstate the numbers of self-employed at the expense of the wage earner group. However, since it was not possible to introduce a correction factor the data are presented in their original form. It is unlikely that the error is sufficiently large to distort the broad trends which are the subject of the present discussion.

major occupation groups in 1951 and 1961, the absolute and percentage distribution of the occupational work force by class of worker. Because this aspect of occupational composition differs for males and females, each sex will be discussed separately.

The vast majority of male workers in non-agricultural activity are wage earners. The self-employed are found in agriculture and in another resource occupation, fishing and hunting, as well as in managerial occupations and to a lesser extent in certain of the professions. Unpaid family workers are, for the most part, found in farming occupations.

As may be seen in Table 16, the proportion of wage earners in the experienced male labour force has risen over the past intercensal decade from just over 73 per cent in 1951 to 80.4 per cent in 1961. This gain in the wage earner share of the male work force was made at the expense of both the other two classes: the numbers of the self-employed fell from 974,000 (23.7 per cent) to 844,000 (18.0 per cent) and those of the unpaid family worker from 133,000 (3.2 per cent) to an almost negligible 77,000 (1.6 per cent). These changes in the experienced labour force as a whole reflected changes in occupational structure over the decade¹ — the shrinkage in the proportion of workers engaged in certain occupations which are largely entrepreneurial such as farming and fishing and some of the skilled crafts — as well as shifts to wage earning status *within* most occupations. It is this latter development which concerns us here.

In the white collar sector the wage earner class grew more rapidly than the self-employed (the number of unpaid family workers in white collar work is very small) and hence the wage earner share of the male white collar work force rose from 75.5 per cent in 1951 to 79.4 per cent in 1961. However, the numbers of self-employed in these occupations did increase over the decade.² The most substantial numerical increase took place within the managerial occupations — from 206,857 in 1951 to 226,605 in 1961. Nonetheless, the self-employed, as a proportion of the management group, declined quite markedly — from 54.2 to 47.1 per cent — as a consequence of the more rapid growth of salaried managers over this period. Again, while the numbers of self-employed professionals grew from almost 38,000 to just over 47,000 during the decade, the self-employed, as a proportion of the professional and technical group, declined from 17.2 to 13.3

¹ Given no change in the occupational composition of the labour force between 1951 and 1961, the class of worker division in 1961 would have been: wage earners, 79.8 per cent; self-employed, 17.3 per cent; unpaid family workers, 2.9 per cent instead of 82.9, 14.5 and 2.5 per cent respectively.

² The self-employed male white collar worker is found almost exclusively in three of the four white collar groups: managerial occupations, professional and technical occupations and sales work. They form less than 1 per cent of the clerical occupational category.

THE OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

per cent. However, as may be seen from Table 16, the self-employed increased their share of the male sales occupations: from a small base of just over 8,000 in 1951, the number of independent sales workers grew to almost 16,000 in 1961, an improvement in share from 4.3 to 5.9 per cent over the decade. The self-employed in the sales group are concentrated in a few occupations which grew rapidly over the decade: commercial travellers, insurance agents, real estate salesmen and brokers and door-to-door salesmen.

The vast majority of male blue collar workers in both 1951 and 1961 were wage earners: there was very little change in status over the decade. The relatively few self-employed blue collar workers are to be found within the craftsmen and related workers group: these are primarily skilled workers such as carpenters, plumbers, mechanics and repairmen, electricians and painters. The numbers of self-employed craftsmen have remained almost stationary over the decade (see Table 16) but as a proportion of the occupational group as a whole, the self-employed declined from 7.4 per cent in 1951 to 6.2 per cent in 1961. A similar development may be observed in the transportation and communication group. The self-employed made up less than 10 per cent of male workers in these occupations and were concentrated in a few activities—taxi drivers, chauffeurs and truck drivers. The numbers of male self-employed in the transportation and communication group showed almost no change over the decade and declined as a proportion of the total work force from 9.5 to 8.2 per cent in 1961. In the service occupations, the self-employed (mainly barbers and hairdressers) declined from 5.8 to 4.6 per cent of the male work force.

The trend toward increasing proportions of wage earners which, as has been noted, characterized the major occupation groups in the non-agricultural male work force, may also be observed in each of the primary occupation groups including agriculture. Of the four major primary occupational categories of the male labour force, two—loggers and miners—are predominantly wage earning activities and in both the proportion of wage earners has increased over the decade. In mining, the numbers of wage earners grew very slightly over the decade, while the numbers of self-employed (who formed less than 2 per cent of the work force in 1961) declined. In logging, the total work force shrank between 1951 and 1961. Hence the rise in wage earner share resulted from the more rapid decline in the self-employed as compared with wage earners: thus by 1961 the independent loggers made up less than 6 per cent of the male work force compared with almost 12 per cent in 1951.

The majority of male workers in fishing and farming are self-employed, although in both these activities the proportion of wage earners increased

over the past intercensal decade. In fishing, the wage earner share of the work force rose from 18.9 to 31 per cent in 1961. This rise in share represented only a small numerical gain (about 1,000 workers) and stemmed mainly from a very large decline in the numbers of independent fishermen, from over 40,000 in 1951 to fewer than 25,000 ten years later. Finally, as has been pointed out earlier in this Study, the total male work force in farming contracted dramatically between 1951 and 1961: the number of men in farming occupations fell from 794,000 to just over 573,000, a drop of almost 30 per cent. The major portion of this loss was among farm operators and unpaid family workers: the number of farm labourers declined relatively little (about 10 per cent over the decade). The wage earner share of the farm work force rose from 16.5 to 20.5 per cent while the self-employed fell very slightly, from 68.0 to 67.6 per cent (representing, however, a decline of 152,436 workers) and that of the unpaid family worker from 15.5 to 11.9 per cent (a decline of almost 54,000).¹

In general, the changes in the status composition within most of the major occupation groups of the female work force parallel those just described for male workers. But there are some differences in this area of development which are sufficiently striking to deserve comment.

As Table 16 shows, wage earners constitute a larger proportion of the female than the male work force. However, the wage earner share of the female work force has not increased over the past intercensal decade but has declined slightly from 92.2 per cent in 1951 to 89.8 per cent in 1961. The numbers of both the self-employed and unpaid family workers have grown more rapidly than have female wage earners over the decade, contrary to the trends noted above for males.

The most marked growth in the field of self-employment for women took place in the service occupations. Between 1951 and 1961 the number of self-employed women in service activity grew by almost 24,000, which represented almost 66 per cent of the net growth in the self-employed class in the female labour force. As Table 16 shows, the proportion of the self-employed in the service group rose from 5.5 to 9.3 per cent over the decade. The service occupations were unique in this respect: no other occupational group in the female labour force exhibited a similar development.

The increase in the proportion of unpaid family workers in the female labour force is attributable to changes in the composition of the agricultural work force where most of this class of worker is found. As has been pointed

¹ Most of these male unpaid family workers are teen-agers and very young men. The median age of the male unpaid family worker in 1961 was just over 20 years and almost 70 per cent were under 25 years of age; in 1951 the corresponding figures were 21.8 and 74 per cent.

out several times in previous discussion, it is not always easy to distinguish between women who are unpaid family workers in farm households and those who are engaged only in household chores and there are grounds for questioning the comparability of the 1951 and 1961 statistics on the female agricultural work force. It can now be seen that the surprising growth in the numbers of women in agricultural occupations between 1951 and 1961 is almost entirely due to an apparently remarkable increase in unpaid family workers: between 1951 and 1961 the numbers of female unpaid family workers on farms grew from just about 18,000 to almost 57,000, an increase of 218 per cent! During this period the number of female wage earners in agricultural occupations rose from just over 6,000 to 10,245 and women farmers increased marginally by only 10 per cent. The result of these diverse changes was that the proportion of wage earners declined, from 19.2 to 13.5 per cent; the self-employed declined, from 25.5 to 12.0 per cent; but the share of the unpaid family worker shot up from 55.3 to 74.5 per cent. When these developments are compared with the structural changes in the male labour force over the same period the contrast is most striking and casts further doubt on the reliability of these data.

Aside from these developments in the service occupations and in farming, the structural changes, with respect to class of worker status, in the other major occupation groups of the female work force have been similar to those in the male work force over the same period. In most occupations, however, the trend toward increasing proportions of wage earners has been somewhat less marked for women than men.

5. Conclusion

This study has sought simply to describe the major changes which have occurred in the occupational deployment of the Canadian work force over the first six decades of this century. Its bulk – and the length of time devoted to its preparation – testifies to the fact that the modesty of the stated objectives was more apparent than real. In large part the problems encountered were centred in data deficiencies. The analyst who uses historical statistics cannot escape these problems: much time, energy and rage must be expended in wrestling with meagre information, cloudy concepts and changing classification systems. The reader should be cautioned that the unit digit precision of the figures in the tables which accompany this Study is dictated by convention and convenience: as an historical record, they are only approximate.

Approximate though the record is, the major changes in occupational composition which have occurred in Canada since the turn of the century were so radical and sweeping that the outline of change emerges clearly: what blurring may have been caused by inadequate statistics cannot be other than negligible. In this Study the familiar elements of this change – the move away from agricultural tasks; the brief primacy of manual activities; the dramatic upsurge of white collar pursuits – were amply documented and examined from a number of vantage points.

The Study attempted also to trace less familiar changes, alterations in the composition of the major occupational divisions themselves – in the deployment of workers, within occupations, according to sex, age, education or class of worker status. This proved a more perilous undertaking because the basic information was so pitifully sparse. Thus, some of the historical statistics on intra-occupational composition presented here were, of necessity, the product of fairly crude estimation and arbitrary judgement. Despite this deficiency, the analysis pointed up some interesting developments which deserve further study. In particular, one hopes that future students in this field will be encouraged to explore more deeply the marked changes in the age composition of the female work force in certain sectors of activity and the contrasting patterns of change in the educational distribution of the male and female work force. Employer practices in the selection, hiring and

promotion of workers have recently been the subject of intensive investigation by labour market analysts.¹ The impact of these labour market practices on the deployment of workers among and within given broad categories of activity has largely been ignored. Further, the processes of change on the supply side—the factors governing new entries, inter-occupational shifts and retirements—remain largely to be explored.² The data and analysis presented here should be viewed as a limited, though necessary, first step in the direction of these broader horizons.

¹ Cf., for example, Albert Rees, "Information Networks in Labor Markets", *American Economic Review*, May 1966. This article describes a long-range study of the Chicago labour market which will probe a number of aspects of labour market activity including information sources, wage variation, etc.

² Cf. Jaffe and Carleton, *op. cit.*, and A.J. Jaffe and Joseph Froomkin, in *Technology and Manpower* (New York: 1966).

Tables 1-16

**Table 1 - Changes in Occupational Distribution of the Labour Force,
for Canada^a, 1901 to 1961 Censuses,
with Estimates of Components of Change**

NOTE. - The 1961 Census total experienced labour force was standardized on the basis of the 1901 occupational structure. The differences between the 1901 labour force totals in each occupational division and the 1961 standardized figures were attributed to the growth in numbers over the period. The remainder of the net change was allocated to changes in "occupational structure", which would include changes in industrial deployment and intra-industry occupational distribution. All long-run trend tables (i.e. all tables covering a period longer than the 1951-61 decade) are based on the 1951 Census classification of occupations. See footnote 1, p. 15.

Occupation division (as of 1951)	Total change 1901-1961	Components of change	
		Change in no. of workers	Change in occupational structure
MALES			
Total white collar	1,220,184	441,638	778,546
Proprietary and managerial	374,685	151,889	222,796
Professional	313,052	96,683	216,369
Clerical	270,681	90,863	179,818
Commercial and financial	261,766	102,203	159,563
Total blue collar	1,095,910	865,395	230,515
Manufacturing and mechanical	648,941	435,194	213,747
Construction	251,172	171,051	80,121
Labourers	195,797	259,150	- 63,353
Primary occupations	- 26,693	1,591,058	- 1,617,751
Agricultural	- 136,303	1,446,076	- 1,582,379
Fishing, hunting and trapping	9,421	55,369	- 45,948
Logging	63,502	32,730	30,772
Mining and quarrying	36,687	56,883	- 20,196
Transportation and communication ..	379,807	158,451	221,356
Service	355,542	92,869	262,673
Personal	158,558	80,350	78,208
FEMALES			
Total white collar	953,639	360,796	592,843
Proprietary and managerial	487,966	17,661	31,305
Professional	238,749	224,729	14,020
Clerical	491,000	81,186	409,814
Commercial and financial	174,924	37,220	137,704
Total blue collar	124,609	459,411	- 334,802
Manufacturing and mechanical	104,094	451,658	- 347,564
Construction	772	173	599
Labourers	19,743	7,580	12,163
Primary occupations	67,448	57,472	9,976
Agricultural	66,932	57,305	9,627
Fishing, hunting and trapping	372	154	218
Logging	125	-	125
Mining and quarrying	19	13	6
Transportation and communication ..	38,212	6,919	31,293
Service	298,697	641,316	- 342,619
Personal	290,610	640,232	- 349,622

^a Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories: including Newfoundland in 1961.

SOURCE: Based on data from 1901 and 1961 Census of Canada.

Table 2 – Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over^a, by Occupation Division, as of 1951, and Sex, for Canada^b: 1901 to 1961 Censuses

NOTE. – ^a"Gainfully occupied" rather than "Labour Force" concept used prior to 1951. See 1961 Census of Canada, Bulletin 3.1-1, Tables 3, 3A and Introduction.

Occupation Division (as of 1951)	1901			1911			1921		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White collar occupations	15.3	14.0	23.6	17.0	14.9	30.5	25.3	21.1	48.3
Proprietary and managerial	4.3	4.8	1.2	4.7	5.2	1.6	7.3	8.2	2.0
Professional	4.6	3.1	14.7	3.8	2.4	12.7	5.4	3.0	19.1
Clerical	3.2	2.9	5.3	3.8	3.0	9.4	6.9	4.7	18.7
Commercial	{	{	{	4.4	4.1	6.7	5.1	4.5	8.4
Financial				0.3	0.3	d	0.6	0.7	0.1
Blue collar occupations	27.8	27.5	30.1	30.3	30.9	26.3	25.8	27.2	17.9
Manufacturing and mechanical	15.9	13.8	29.6	13.6	11.7	26.2	11.4	10.3	17.8
Construction	4.7	5.4	d	4.8	5.5	d	4.7	5.5	d
Labourers ^c	7.2	8.2	0.5	11.9	13.7	0.1	9.7	11.4	0.1
Primary occupations	44.3	50.5	3.8	39.5	44.8	4.5	36.2	42.1	3.7
Agricultural	40.3	45.9	3.8	34.4	39.0	4.4	32.6	37.9	3.7
Fishing, hunting and trapping	1.5	1.8	d	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.9	1.1	d
Logging	0.9	1.0	—	1.5	1.8	—	1.2	1.4	—
Mining and quarrying	1.6	1.8	—	2.3	2.6	d	1.5	1.7	d
Transportation and communication	4.4	5.0	0.5	5.6	6.3	1.5	5.5	5.9	3.0
Service	8.2	2.9	42.0	7.6	3.1	37.2	7.0	3.5	26.8
Personal	7.8	2.6	42.0	7.3	2.8	37.1	5.8	2.1	25.8
Not stated occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.3

Occupation Division (as of 1951)	1931			1941 ^c			1951			1961		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White collar occupations	24.5	20.2	45.4	25.3	20.5	44.7	32.0	25.4	55.4	37.9	30.6	57.3
Proprietary and managerial	5.6	6.4	1.6	5.4	6.2	2.0	7.4	8.7	3.0	7.8	9.6	2.9
Professional	6.1	3.7	17.8	6.7	4.5	15.6	7.3	5.3	14.4	9.8	7.7	15.5
Clerical	6.7	4.4	17.7	7.2	4.5	18.3	10.7	5.9	27.5	12.7	6.7	28.6
Commercial	5.4	4.8	8.3	5.4	4.5	8.7	6.0	4.7	10.4	6.8	5.6	10.0
Financial	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.2
Blue collar occupations	27.5	30.2	14.5	27.1	29.6	16.8	29.4	33.0	16.5	26.6	32.4	11.1
Manufacturing and mechanical	11.6	11.3	12.7	16.1	16.2	15.4	17.2	17.9	14.6	16.1	18.4	9.9
Construction	4.7	5.7	d	4.7	5.8	d	5.5	7.1	0.1	5.2	7.1	d
Labourers ^e	11.3	13.2	1.7	6.3	7.6	1.4	6.6	8.0	1.8	5.3	6.9	1.2
Primary occupations	32.4	38.2	3.7	30.5	37.5	2.3	19.8	24.6	2.8	12.8	16.1	4.3
Agricultural	28.6	33.7	3.6	25.7	31.5	2.3	15.7	19.3	2.8	10.0	12.2	4.3
Fishing, hunting and trapping	1.2	1.4	0.1	1.2	1.5	d	1.0	1.3	d	0.6	0.8	d
Logging	1.1	1.3	—	1.9	2.3	d	1.9	2.5	d	1.2	1.7	d
Mining and quarrying	1.5	1.8	—	1.7	2.1	d	1.2	1.6	d	1.0	1.4	d
Transportation and communication	6.3	7.1	2.4	6.4	7.5	1.7	7.8	9.2	2.9	7.7	9.7	2.2
Service	9.3	4.2	33.9	10.5	4.6	34.3	9.8	6.5	21.2	12.4	8.5	22.6
Personal	8.2	3.0	33.8	9.3	3.2	34.2	7.2	3.3	21.0	9.1	4.2	22.1
Not stated occupations	d	d	d	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.6	2.7	2.5

^a 10 years and over in 1901.
persons on active service, June 1941.

^b Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories: including Newfoundland in 1951 and 1961.

^d Less than 0.05%.

^e Labourers in all industries except those engaged in agriculture, fishing, logging or mining.

SOURCE: Based on data from *Census of Canada*, 1901 to 1961.

Table 3 – Numerical Distribution of the Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over^a, by Occupation Division, as of 1951, and Sex, for Canada^b: 1901 to 1961 Censuses

NOTE. – "Gainfully occupied" rather than "Labour Force" concept used prior to 1951. See 1961 Census of Canada, Bulletin 3.1-1, Tables 3, 3A and Introduction

Occupation Division (as of 1951)	1901			1911			1921		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
All occupations	1,782,832	1,544,883	237,949	2,698,481	2,341,437	357,044	3,143,603	2,658,463	485,140
White collar occupations	272,899	216,637	56,262	458,124	349,274	108,850	794,837	560,580	234,257
Proprietary and managerial	77,260	74,506	2,754	126,777	121,070	5,707	228,609	218,689	9,920
Professional	82,470	47,426	35,044	101,969	56,482	45,487	171,502	78,744	92,758
Clerical	57,231	44,571	12,660	102,950	69,408	33,542	216,685	126,108	90,577
Commercial	{	{	{	119,083	95,032	24,051	159,453	118,707	40,746
Financial				7,345	7,282	63	18,588	18,332	256
Blue collar occupations	496,143	424,503	71,640	817,986	723,991	93,995	810,569	723,617	86,952
Manufacturing and mechanical	283,907	213,476	70,431	367,620	273,897	93,723	359,301	272,888	86,413
Construction	83,933	83,906	27	128,458	128,412	46	147,117	147,041	76
Labourers ^d	128,303	127,121	1,182	321,908	321,682	226	304,151	303,688	463
Primary occupations ..	789,425	780,463	8,962	1,065,088	1,048,956	16,132	1,137,242	1,119,333	17,909
Agricultural	718,281	709,345	8,936	928,336	912,471	15,865	1,025,358	1,007,498	17,860
Fishing, hunting and trapping	27,184	27,160	24	34,430	34,166	264	28,916	28,868	48
Logging	16,055	16,055	—	41,396	41,396	—	36,602	36,602	—
Mining and quarrying	27,905	27,903	2	60,926	60,923	3	46,366	46,365	1
Transportation and communication	78,804	77,725	1,079	152,480	147,179	5,301	172,100	157,664	14,436
Service	145,561	45,555	100,006	204,803	72,037	132,766	221,744	91,784	129,960
Personal	139,251	39,414	99,837	198,226	65,884	132,342	182,380	57,084	125,296
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,111	5,485	1,626

Occupation division (as of 1951)	1931			1941 ^c			1951			1961		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
All occupations	3,908,117	3,244,788	663,329	4,183,557	3,352,428	831,129	5,276,639	4,114,407	1,162,232	6,458,156	4,694,294	1,763,862
White collar occupations	957,646	656,238	301,408	1,058,342	687,037	371,305	1,689,049	1,044,753	644,296	2,446,722	1,436,821	1,009,901
Proprietary and managerial	219,753	209,101	10,652	225,551	209,246	16,305	392,896	357,893	35,003	500,911	449,191	51,720
Professional	238,070	120,289	117,781	282,232	152,161	130,071	385,658	217,896	167,762	634,271	360,478	273,793
Clerical	260,564	142,951	117,613	303,583	151,377	152,206	562,922	243,811	319,111	818,912	315,252	503,660
Commercial	211,031	156,202	54,829	223,875	151,918	71,957	315,268	194,398	120,870	439,672	262,514	177,158
Financial	28,228	27,695	533	23,101	22,335	766	32,305	30,755	1,550	52,956	49,386	3,570
Blue collar occupations	1,076,193	980,057	96,136	1,134,012	994,001	140,011	1,548,945	1,357,230	191,715	1,716,662	1,520,413	196,249
Manufacturing and mechanical	451,742	367,248	84,494	672,628	544,553	128,075	907,005	737,017	169,988	1,036,942	862,417	174,525
Construction	183,519	183,456	63	196,049	195,737	312	291,352	290,455	897	335,877	335,078	799
Labourers ^d	440,932	429,353	11,579	265,335	253,711	11,624	350,588	329,758	20,830	343,843	322,918	20,925
Primary occupations ..	1,265,149	1,240,710	24,439	1,275,367	1,256,218	19,149	1,045,437	1,012,965	32,472	830,180	753,770	76,410
Agricultural	1,118,342	1,094,396	23,946	1,074,904	1,056,092	18,812	826,093	793,924	32,169	648,910	573,042	75,868
Fishing, hunting and trapping	47,457	46,964	493	51,243	50,922	321	52,886	52,624	262	36,977	36,581	396
Logging	42,030	42,030	—	78,710	78,710	—	101,169	101,146	23	79,682	79,557	125
Mining and quarrying	57,320	57,320	—	70,510	70,494	16	65,289	65,271	18	64,611	64,590	21
Transportation and communication	245,178	229,196	15,982	266,057	252,003	14,054	412,379	378,718	33,661	496,823	457,532	39,291
Service	362,302	137,235	225,067	438,382	153,486	284,896	516,360	269,446	246,914	799,800	401,097	398,703
Personal	322,538	98,222	224,316	389,903	105,874	284,029	381,340	136,790	244,550	588,419	197,972	390,447
Not stated	1,649	1,352	297	11,397	9,683	1,714	64,469	51,295	13,174	167,969	124,661	43,308

^a 10 years and over in 1901.
on active service, June 1941.

^b Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories: including Newfoundland in 1951 and 1961.
^d Labourers in all industries except those engaged in agriculture, fishing, logging or mining.

^c Excluding persons

SOURCE: Based on data from *Census of Canada*, 1901 to 1961.

THE OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

**Table 4 - Changes in Occupational Distribution of the Labour Force,
15 Years of Age and Over, for Canada^a, 1951 to 1961 Censuses
with Estimates of Components of Change**

No.	Occupation division (as of 1961)	Males
		Total change
1	Total white collar	381,777
2	Managerial	98,659
3	Professional and technical	137,718
4	Clerical	68,840
5	Sales	76,560
6	Total blue collar	201,033
7	Craftsmen, production process and related workers	207,903
8	Labourers	- 6,870
9	Total primary	- 260,419
10	Farmers and farm workers	- 220,882
11	Loggers and related workers	- 22,078
12	Fishermen, trappers and hunters	- 16,808
13	Miners, quarrymen and related workers	- 651
14	Transportation and communication	55,733
15	Service and recreation	130,156

^a Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

SOURCE: Based on data from 1951 and 1961 Census of Canada.

**Table 4 – Changes in Occupational Distribution of the Labour Force,
15 Years of Age and Over, for Canada^a, 1951 to 1961 Censuses
with Estimates of Components of Change**

Males		Females			No.
Components of change		Total change	Components of change		
Change in no. of workers	Change in occupational structure		Change in no. of workers	Change in occupational structure	
145,573	236,204	357,575	324,583	32,992	1
54,642	44,017	19,291	19,953	- 662	2
30,755	106,963	105,128	85,497	19,631	3
35,447	33,393	186,196	167,816	18,380	4
24,729	51,831	46,960	51,317	- 4,357	5
203,220	- 2,187	15,762	108,969	- 93,207	6
158,055	49,848	15,667	98,050	- 82,383	7
45,165	- 52,035	95	10,919	- 10,824	8
144,567	- 404,986	43,852	16,978	26,874	9
112,074	- 332,956	43,699	17,219	26,480	10
16,522	- 38,600	98	- 19	117	11
5,513	- 22,321	52	- 204	256	12
10,458	- 11,109	3	- 18	21	13
40,081	15,652	4,946	16,406	- 11,460	14
36,239	93,917	149,547	126,653	22,894	15

THE OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

Table 5 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force^a, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division, Comparable Major Occupation Groups and Classes, as of 1961, for Canada^b, 1951 and 1961 Censuses, Showing the Percentage Increase for the Decade

NOTE.— The following symbols are used throughout this table: — = nil or zero; .. = figures not available; ... = figures not comparable with other Census years; n.e.s. = not elsewhere stated; n.o.r. = not otherwise reported.

No.	Occupation division (as of 1961)	1951 Census					
		Both sexes		Males		Females	
		No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
1	All occupations	5,276,639	100.0	4,114,407	100.0	1,162,232	100.0
2	Total white collar occupations	1,669,985	31.65	1,042,083	25.32	627,902	54.03
3	Managerial occupations	420,181	7.96	381,927	9.28	38,254	3.29
4	Managers, specified						
5	Postmasters	5,643	0.10	3,118	0.08	2,525	0.22
5	Purchasing agents and buyers	14,042	0.27	12,900	0.31	1,142	0.10
	Owners and managers, n.e.s. (in the following industries)						
6	Forestry, logging	4,535	0.09	4,516	0.11	19	0.00
7	Mines, quarries and oil wells	2,685	0.05	2,654	0.06	31	0.00
8	Manufacturing Industries ..	61,649	1.17	59,735	1.45	1,914	0.16
9	Construction industry	22,554	0.43	22,415	0.54	139	0.01
10	Transportation, communication and other utilities	19,149	0.36	18,481	0.45	668	0.06
11	Trade	183,990	3.49	165,687	4.03	18,303	1.57
12	Wholesale	48,386	0.92	47,472	1.15	914	0.08
13	Retail	135,604	2.57	118,215	2.87	17,389	1.50
14	Finance, insurance and real estate	18,656	0.35	17,966	0.44	690	0.06
15	Community, business and personal service industries	62,439	1.18	50,822	1.24	11,617	1.00
16	Motion picture and recreational services ...	6,663	0.13	6,304	0.15	359	0.03
17	Personal services	41,911	0.79	32,866	0.80	9,045	0.78
18	Public administration	24,316	0.46	23,158	0.56	1,158	0.10
19	Professional and technical occupations	384,778	7.29	218,043	5.30	166,735	14.35
20	Professional engineers ...	29,960	0.57	29,937	0.73	23	0.00
21	Civil engineers	7,743	0.15	7,743	0.19	—	—
22	Mechanical engineers (incl. industrial)	8,328	0.16	8,319	0.20	9	0.00
23	Mechanical engineers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Industrial engineers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Electrical engineers	6,349	0.12	6,338	0.15	11	0.00
26	Chemical engineers	2,572	0.05	2,569	0.06	3	0.00
27	Biologists and agricultural professionals .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Veterinarians	1,205	0.02	1,178	0.03	27	0.00

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 5 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force^a, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division, Comparable Major Occupation Groups and Classes, as of 1961, for Canada^b, 1951 and 1961 Censuses, Showing the Percentage Increase for the Decade

NOTE. - The following symbols are used throughout this table: - = nil or zero; .. = figures not available; ... = figures not comparable with other Census years; n.e.s. = not elsewhere stated; n.o.r. = not otherwise reported.

1961 Census						Percentage increase 1951-1961			No.
Both sexes		Males		Females		Both sexes	Males	Females	
No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.				
6,458,156	100.0	4,694,294	100.0	1,763,862	100.0	22.4	14.1	51.8	1
2,409,337	37.30	1,423,860	30.33	985,477	55.86	44.3	36.6	56.9	2
538,131	8.33	480,586	10.24	57,545	3.26	28.1	25.8	50.4	3
6,087	0.09	2,952	0.06	3,135	0.18	7.9	- 5.3	24.2	4
14,732	0.23	13,064	0.28	1,668	0.09	4.9	1.3	46.0	5
3,472	0.05	3,438	0.07	34	0.00	- 23.4	- 23.9	78.9	6
3,954	0.06	3,904	0.08	50	0.00	47.3	47.1	61.3	7
72,261	1.12	69,094	1.47	3,167	0.18	17.2	15.7	65.5	8
37,305	0.58	36,796	0.78	509	0.03	65.4	64.2	266.2	9
27,654	0.43	26,583	0.57	1,071	0.06	44.4	43.8	60.3	10
217,885	3.37	192,639	4.10	25,246	1.43	18.4	16.3	37.9	11
62,673	0.97	60,691	1.29	1,982	0.11	29.5	27.8	116.8	12
155,212	2.40	131,948	2.81	23,264	1.32	14.4	11.6	33.8	13
36,512	0.57	34,449	0.73	2,063	0.12	95.7	91.7	199.0	14
83,922	1.30	65,300	1.39	18,622	1.06	34.4	28.5	60.3	15
7,051	0.11	6,358	0.34	693	0.04	5.8	0.8	93.0	16
47,775	0.74	35,340	0.75	12,435	0.70	14.0	7.5	37.5	17
29,406	0.46	27,838	0.59	1,568	0.09	20.9	20.2	35.4	18
627,624	9.72	355,761	7.58	271,863	15.41	63.1	63.2	63.0	19
42,990	0.66	42,874	0.91	116	0.01	43.5	43.2	404.3	20
11,877	0.18	11,848	0.25	29	0.00	53.4	53.0	-	21
12,091	0.19	12,074	0.26	17	0.00	45.2	45.1	88.9	22
8,130	0.13	8,115	0.17	15	0.00	..	..	..	23
3,961	0.06	3,959	0.08	2	0.00	..	..	..	24
8,758	0.14	8,718	0.19	40	0.00	37.9	37.6	263.6	25
2,995	0.05	2,981	0.06	14	0.00	16.4	16.0	366.7	26
5,928	0.09	5,568	0.12	360	0.02	..	..	..	27
1,524	0.02	1,498	0.03	26	0.00	26.5	27.2	- 3.7	28

THE OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

Table 5 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force^a, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division, Comparable Major Occupation Groups and Classes, as of 1961, for Canada^b, 1951 and 1961 Censuses, Showing the Percentage Increase for the Decade (continued)

No.	Occupation division (as of 1961)	1951 Census					
		Both sexes		Males		Females	
		No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
	Professional and technical occupations (concluded)						
1	Teachers	110,089	2.09	33,857	0.82	76,232	6.56
2	Professors and college principals	5,422	0.10	4,610	0.11	812	0.07
3	School teachers	102,578	1.94	28,259	0.69	74,319	6.39
4	Health professionals	85,790	1.63	30,142	0.73	55,648	4.79
5	Physicians and surgeons	14,325	0.27	13,665	0.33	660	0.06
6	Dentists	4,608	0.09	4,540	0.11	68	0.01
7	Nurses, graduate	35,138	0.67	868	0.02	34,270	2.95
8	Nurses-in-training	15,623	0.30	42	0.00	15,581	1.34
9	Osteopaths and chiropractors	832	0.02	742	0.02	90	0.01
10	Medical and dental technicians	5,604	0.11	2,376	0.06	3,228	0.28
11	Law professionals	9,635	0.18	9,433	0.23	202	0.02
12	Judges and magistrates	597	0.01	592	0.01	5	0.00
13	Lawyers and notaries	9,038	0.17	8,841	0.21	197	0.02
14	Religion professionals	30,542	0.58	18,405	0.45	12,137	1.04
15	Clergymen and priests, n.o.r.	16,097	0.31	15,825	0.38	272	0.02
16	Nuns and brothers, n.o.r.	12,008	0.23	1,449	0.04	10,559	0.91
17	Artists, writers and musicians	20,138	0.38	12,700	0.31	7,438	0.64
18	Artists and art teachers	4,896	0.09	3,671	0.09	1,225	0.11
19	Artists, commercial	3,786	0.07	3,040	0.07	746	0.06
20	Artists (except commercial), art teachers	1,110	0.02	631	0.02	479	0.04
21	Authors, editors and journalists	7,217	0.14	5,596	0.14	1,621	0.14
22	Musicians and music teachers	8,025	0.15	3,433	0.08	4,592	0.40
23	Other professionals .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Architects	1,740	0.03	1,697	0.04	43	0.00
25	Draughtsmen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Actuaries and statisticians	1,000	0.02	855	0.02	145	0.01
27	Librarians	2,061	0.04	274	0.01	1,787	0.15
28	Interior decorators and window dressers	2,429	0.05	1,705	0.04	724	0.06
29	Photographers	3,598	0.07	3,119	0.08	479	0.04

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 5 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force^a, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division, Comparable Major Occupation Groups and Classes, as of 1961, for Canada^b, 1951 and 1961 Censuses, Showing the Percentage Increase for the Decade (continued)

1961 Census						Percentage increase 1951- 1961			No.
Both sexes		Males		Females		Both sexes	Males	Females	
No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p. c.				
188,796	2.92	63,060	1.34	125,736	7.13	71.5	86.2	64.9	1
11,145	0.17	8,779	0.19	2,366	0.13	105.6	90.4	191.4	2
167,694	2.60	49,100	1.05	118,594	6.72	63.5	73.7	59.6	3
138,104	2.14	42,064	0.90	96,040	5.44	61.0	39.6	72.6	4
21,266	0.33	19,814	0.42	1,452	0.08	48.4	45.0	120.0	5
5,463	0.08	5,228	0.11	235	0.01	18.6	15.2	245.6	6
61,553	0.95	2,352	0.05	59,201	3.36	75.2	171.0	72.7	7
22,993	0.36	326	0.01	22,667	1.29	47.2	676.2	45.5	8
1,112	0.02	1,019	0.02	93	0.01	33.6	37.3	3.3	9
13,718	0.21	4,643	0.10	9,075	0.51	144.8	95.4	181.1	10
12,899	0.20	12,573	0.27	326	0.02	33.9	33.3	61.4	11
831	0.01	814	0.02	17	0.00	39.2	37.5	240.0	12
12,068	0.19	11,759	0.25	309	0.02	33.5	33.0	56.8	13
33,563	0.52	23,848	0.51	9,715	0.55	9.9	29.6	- 20.0	14
18,832	0.29	18,531	0.39	301	0.02	17.0	17.1	10.7	15
10,036	0.16	2,806	0.06	7,230	0.41	- 16.4	93.6	- 31.5	16
31,730	0.49	19,924	0.42	11,806	0.67	57.6	56.9	58.7	17
7,439	0.12	5,739	0.12	1,700	0.10	51.9	56.3	38.8	18
5,161	0.08	4,293	0.09	868	0.05	36.3	41.2	16.4	19
2,278	0.04	1,446	0.03	832	0.05	105.2	129.2	73.7	20
13,024	0.20	9,717	0.21	3,307	0.19	80.5	73.6	104.0	21
11,267	0.17	4,468	0.10	6,799	0.39	40.4	30.1	48.1	22
154,263	2.39	127,148	2.71	27,115	1.54	..	..	..	23
2,940	0.05	2,874	0.06	66	0.00	69.0	69.4	53.5	24
20,615	0.32	19,750	0.42	865	0.05	..	..	..	25
2,909	0.05	2,479	0.05	430	0.02	190.9	189.9	196.6	26
3,435	0.05	630	0.01	2,805	0.16	66.7	129.9	57.0	27
3,988	0.06	2,382	0.05	1,606	0.09	64.2	39.7	121.8	28
3,702	0.06	3,335	0.07	367	0.02	2.9	6.9	- 23.4	29

THE OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

**Table 5 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force^a, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division, Comparable Major Occupation Groups and Classes, as of 1961, for Canada^b, 1951 and 1961 Censuses
Showing the Percentage Increase for the Decade (continued)**

No.	Occupation division (as of 1961)	1951 Census					
		Both sexes		Males		Females	
		No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
1	Clerical occupations	578,137	10.96	255,599	6.21	322,538	27.75
2	Office appliance operators	11,001	0.21	1,237	0.03	9,764	0.84
3	Shipping and receiving clerks	48,881	0.93	45,687	1.11	3,194	0.27
4	Baggage men and expressmen, transport	2,344	0.04	2,344	0.06	—	—
5	Ticket, station and express agents, transport	6,595	0.12	6,092	0.15	503	0.04
6	Stenographers, typists and clerk-typists	138,517	2.63	5,038	0.12	133,479	11.48
7	Stenographers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Typists and clerk-typists	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Attendants, doctors and dentists offices	2,625	0.05	—	—	2,625	0.23
10	Sales occupations	286,889	5.44	186,514	4.53	100,375	8.64
11	Foremen, trade	6,848	0.13	5,871	0.14	977	0.08
12	Auctioneers	301	0.01	301	0.01	—	—
13	Canvassers, other door-to-door salesmen and demonstrators	7,617	0.14	6,167	0.15	1,450	0.12
14	Sales clerks (incl. service station attendants)	180,431	3.42	85,030	2.07	95,401	8.21
15	Sales clerks	172,719	3.27	77,543	1.88	95,176	8.19
16	Service station attendants	7,712	0.15	7,487	0.18	225	0.02
17	Advertising salesmen and agents	1,777	0.03	1,579	0.04	198	0.02
18	Insurance salesmen and agents	18,134	0.34	17,305	0.42	829	0.07
19	Real estate salesmen and agents	8,438	0.16	7,888	0.19	550	0.05
20	Security salesmen and brokers	3,088	0.06	3,014	0.07	74	0.01
21	Brokers, agents and appraisers, n.e.s.	3,578	0.07	3,363	0.08	215	0.02
22	Total blue collar occupations ..	1,654,767	31.36	1,444,477	35.11	210,290	18.09
23	Craftsmen, production process and related workers	1,303,559	24.70	1,114,099	27.08	189,460	16.30
24	Millers, bakers, brewers and related food workers	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Millers of flour and grain	2,106	0.04	2,104	0.05	2	0.00
26	Fruit and vegetable canners and packers	2,022	0.04	844	0.02	1,178	0.10
27	Tire builders, vulcanizers and other rubber workers	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Tire and tube builders ..	4,143	0.08	3,627	0.09	516	0.04
29	Vulcanizers	1,691	0.03	1,668	0.04	23	0.00

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 5 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force^a, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division, Comparable Major Occupation Groups and Classes, as of 1961, for Canada^b, 1951 and 1961 Censuses, Showing the Percentage Increase for the Decade (continued)

1961 Census						Percentage increase 1951-1961			No.
Both sexes		Males		Females		Both sexes	Males	Females	
No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.				
833,173	12.90	324,439	6.91	508,734	28.84	44.1	26.9	57.7	1
28,371	0.44	6,004	0.13	22,367	1.27	157.9	385.4	129.1	2
56,240	0.87	52,460	1.12	3,780	0.21	15.0	14.8	18.3	3
1,819	0.03	1,819	0.04	—	—	22.4	22.4	—	4
8,549	0.13	7,231	0.15	1,318	0.07	29.6	18.7	162.0	5
216,424	3.35	7,014	0.15	209,410	11.87	56.2	39.2	56.9	6
165,365	2.56	4,699	0.10	160,666	9.11	..	..	..	7
51,059	0.79	2,315	0.05	48,744	2.76	..	..	..	8
3,893	0.06	137	0.00	3,766	0.21	48.3	—	43.1	9
410,409	6.35	263,074	5.60	147,335	8.35	43.0	41.0	46.8	10
10,500	0.16	8,076	0.17	2,424	0.14	53.3	37.6	148.1	11
353	0.01	346	0.01	7	0.00	17.3	15.0	—	12
14,477	0.22	8,796	0.19	5,681	0.32	90.1	42.6	291.8	13
249,564	3.86	115,791	2.47	133,773	7.58	38.3	36.2	40.2	14
229,528	3.55	96,294	2.05	133,234	7.55	32.9	24.2	40.0	15
20,036	0.31	19,497	0.42	539	0.03	159.8	160.4	139.6	16
3,182	0.05	2,811	0.06	371	0.02	79.1	78.0	87.4	17
28,038	0.43	26,367	0.56	1,671	0.09	54.6	52.4	101.6	18
11,186	0.17	9,800	0.21	1,386	0.08	32.6	24.2	152.0	19
5,343	0.08	5,149	0.11	194	0.01	73.0	70.8	162.2	20
5,897	0.09	5,309	0.11	588	0.03	64.8	57.9	173.5	21
1,871,562	28.98	1,645,510	35.05	226,052	12.82	13.1	13.9	7.4	22
1,527,129	23.65	1,322,002	28.16	205,127	11.63	17.2	18.7	8.3	23
76,215	1.18	59,893	1.28	16,322	0.93	..	..	..	24
2,244	0.03	2,233	0.05	11	0.00	6.6	6.1	450.0	25
3,566	0.06	1,498	0.03	2,068	0.12	76.4	77.5	75.6	26
10,673	0.17	8,607	0.18	2,066	0.12	..	..	..	27
2,728	0.04	2,546	0.05	182	0.01	34.2	29.8	64.7	28
2,410	0.04	2,390	0.05	20	0.00	42.5	43.3	13.0	29

THE OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

Table 5 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force^a, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division, Comparable Major Occupation Groups and Classes, as of 1961, for Canada^b, 1951 and 1961 Censuses, Showing the Percentage Increase for the Decade (continued)

No.	Occupation division (as of 1961)	1951 Census					
		Both sexes		Males		Females	
		No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
	Craftsmen, production process and related workers (cont.)						
1	Leather cutters, lasters, sewers and other leather workers (except glove and garment)	22,429	0.43	15,109	0.37	7,320	0.63
2	Leather cutters	2,751	0.05	2,428	0.06	323	0.03
3	Shoemakers and repairers, factory, n.e.s.	10,114	0.19	5,065	0.12	5,049	0.43
4	Shoemakers and repairers, not in factory	5,875	0.11	5,719	0.14	156	0.01
5	Spinners, weavers, knitters and related workers ....	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Weavers	8,997	0.17	5,713	0.14	3,284	0.28
7	Tailors, furriers, upholsterers and related workers	104,317	1.98	30,897	0.75	73,420	6.32
8	Dressmakers and seamstresses - not in factory	14,226	0.27	—	—	14,226	1.22
9	Upholsterers	5,115	0.10	4,838	0.12	277	0.02
10	Carpenters, cabinetmakers, sawyers and related workers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Carpenters	129,034	2.45	129,034	3.14	—	—
12	Sawyers	13,280	0.25	13,247	0.32	33	0.00
13	Inspectors, graders, scalers - log and lumber	5,265	0.10	5,125	0.12	140	0.01
14	Printers, bookbinders and related workers	30,350	0.58	25,232	0.61	5,118	0.44
15	Compositors and typesetters	15,244	0.29	14,513	0.35	731	0.06
16	Photoengravers, pressmen - printing, lithographic and photo-offset occupations	8,181	0.16	7,638	0.19	543	0.05
17	Pressmen, printing ....	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Lithographic and photo-offset occupations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Photoengravers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Bookbinders	3,216	0.06	1,049	0.03	2,167	0.19
21	Other occupations in bookbinding	1,585	0.03	457	0.01	1,128	0.10
22	Printing workers, n.e.s.	2,124	0.04	1,575	0.04	549	0.05
23	Furnacemen, moulders, blacksmiths and related metal workers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Heat treaters, annealers, temperers	762	0.01	762	0.02	—	—
25	Rolling mill operators ...	1,702	0.03	1,701	0.04	1	0.00
26	Blacksmiths, hammermen, foremen	9,585	0.18	9,585	0.23	—	—
27	Coremakers	2,087	0.04	1,883	0.05	204	0.02

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 5 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force^a, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division, Comparable Major Occupation Groups and Classes, as of 1961, for Canada^b, 1951 and 1961 Censuses, Showing the Percentage Increase for the Decade (continued)

1961 Census						Percentage increase 1951-1961			No.
Both sexes		Males		Females		Both sexes	Males	Females	
No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.				
23,774	0.37	14,081	0.30	9,693	0.55	6.0	- 6.8	32.4	1
2,699	0.04	2,257	0.05	442	0.03	- 1.9	- 7.0	36.8	2
12,805	0.20	5,768	0.12	7,037	0.40	26.6	13.9	39.4	3
4,873	0.08	4,772	0.10	101	0.01	- 17.1	- 16.6	- 35.3	4
33,800	0.52	19,229	0.41	14,571	0.83	..	..	..	5
4,518	0.07	3,225	0.07	1,293	0.07	- 49.8	- 43.6	- 60.6	6
107,561	1.67	29,633	0.63	77,928	4.42	3.1	- 4.1	6.1	7
16,187	0.25	683	0.01	15,504	0.88	13.8	-	9.0	8
5,723	0.08	5,389	0.11	334	0.02	11.9	11.4	20.6	9
172,252	2.67	169,899	3.62	2,353	0.13	..	..	..	10
121,779	1.89	121,799	2.59	-	-	- 5.6	- 5.6	-	11
13,267	0.21	13,170	0.28	97	0.01	- 0.1	- 0.6	193.9	12
6,503	0.10	6,278	0.13	225	0.01	23.5	22.5	60.7	13
37,988	0.59	31,549	0.67	6,439	0.37	25.2	25.0	25.8	14
16,316	0.25	15,313	0.33	1,003	0.06	7.0	5.5	37.2	15
13,085	0.20	12,412	0.26	673	0.04	59.9	62.5	23.9	16
8,863	0.14	8,354	0.18	509	0.03	..	..	..	17
3,059	0.05	2,926	0.06	133	0.01	..	..	..	18
1,163	0.02	1,132	0.02	31	0.00	..	..	..	19
3,978	0.06	1,363	0.03	2,615	0.15	23.7	29.9	20.7	20
1,911	0.03	549	0.01	1,362	0.08	20.6	20.1	20.7	21
2,698	0.04	1,912	0.04	786	0.04	27.0	21.4	43.2	22
31,989	0.50	31,658	0.67	331	0.02	..	..	..	23
1,042	0.02	1,027	0.02	15	0.00	36.7	34.8	-	24
2,254	0.03	2,254	0.05	-	-	32.4	32.5	-	25
5,124	0.08	5,124	0.11	-	-	- 46.5	- 46.5	-	26
985	0.02	916	0.02	69	0.00	- 52.8	- 51.4	- 66.2	27

THE OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

Table 5 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force^a, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division, Comparable Major Occupation Groups and Classes, as of 1961, for Canada^b, 1951 and 1961 Censuses, Showing the Percentage Increase for the Decade (continued)

No.	Occupation division (as of 1961)	1951 Census					
		Both sexes		Males		Females	
		No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
	Craftsmen, production process and related workers (cont.)						
1	Jewellers, watchmakers and engravers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Engravers, except photo-engravers	929	0.02	846	0.02	83	0.01
3	Machinists, plumbers, sheet metal workers and related workers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Toolmakers, diemakers ..	9,443	0.18	9,429	0.23	14	0.00
5	Filers, grinders, sharpeners	6,902	0.13	6,745	0.16	157	0.01
6	Millwrights	8,055	0.15	8,055	0.20	—	—
7	Fitters, and assemblers, n.e.s. — metal	16,548	0.31	14,778	0.36	1,770	0.15
8	Plumbers and pipefitters	29,528	0.56	29,528	0.72	—	—
9	Sheet metal workers	13,749	0.26	13,298	0.32	451	0.04
10	Riveters and rivet heaters	2,160	0.04	2,041	0.05	119	0.01
11	Boilermakers, platers and structural metal workers	6,417	0.12	6,417	0.16	—	—
12	Welders and flame cutters	23,648	0.45	23,161	0.56	487	0.04
13	Polishers and buffers — metal	3,812	0.07	3,672	0.09	140	0.01
14	Mechanics and repairmen, electricians and related electrical and electronic workers	213,225	4.04	204,530	4.97	8,695	0.75
15	Mechanics and repairmen, aircraft	3,925	0.07	3,913	0.10	12	0.00
16	Mechanics and repairmen, motor vehicle	64,324	1.22	64,195	1.56	129	0.01
17	Mechanics and repairmen, railroad equipment	9,306	0.18	9,306	0.23	—	—
18	Power station operators	3,888	0.07	3,888	0.09	—	—
19	Projectionists, motion picture	1,944	0.04	1,933	0.05	11	0.00
20	Linemen and servicemen — telephone, telegraph and power	19,459	0.37	19,459	0.05	—	—
21	Fitters and assemblers — electrical and electronics equipment; electrical and electronics workers, n.e.s.	17,412	0.33	9,485	0.23	7,927	0.68
22	Fitters and assemblers — electrical and electronic equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Electrical and electronics workers, n.e.s....	..	..	..	..	..	..

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 5 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force^a, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division, Comparable Major Occupation Groups and Classes, as of 1961, for Canada^b, 1951 and 1961 Censuses, Showing the Percentage Increase for the Decade (continued)

1961 Census						Percentage increase 1951-1961			
Both sexes		Males		Females		Both sexes	Males	Females	No.
No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.				
5,939	0.09	5,246	0.11	693	0.04	..	..	..	1
950	0.01	817	0.02	133	0.01	2.3	- 3.4	60.2	2
224,760	3.48	216,602	4.61	8,158	0.46	..	..	..	3
10,606	0.16	10,559	0.22	47	0.00	12.3	12.0	235.7	4
5,911	0.09	5,799	0.12	112	0.01	- 14.4	- 14.0	- 28.7	5
9,778	0.15	9,778	0.21	-	-	21.4	21.4	-	6
17,603	0.27	15,727	0.34	1,876	0.11	6.4	6.4	6.0	7
37,481	0.58	37,481	0.80	-	-	26.9	26.9	-	8
17,089	0.26	16,447	0.35	642	0.04	24.3	23.7	42.4	9
1,401	0.02	1,305	0.03	96	0.01	- 35.1	- 36.1	- 19.3	10
8,530	0.13	8,530	0.18	-	-	32.9	32.9	-	11
38,674	0.60	37,904	0.81	770	0.04	63.5	63.6	58.1	12
2,797	0.04	2,671	0.06	126	0.01	- 26.6	- 27.3	- 10.0	13
290,796	4.50	280,890	5.98	9,906	0.56	36.4	37.3	13.9	14
6,787	0.11	6,763	0.14	24	0.00	72.9	72.8	100.0	15
88,979	1.38	88,830	1.89	149	0.01	38.3	38.4	15.5	16
7,088	0.11	7,088	0.15	-	-	- 23.8	- 23.8	-	17
4,926	0.08	4,926	0.10	-	-	26.7	26.7	-	18
1,392	0.02	1,376	0.03	16	0.00	- 28.4	- 28.8	45.4	19
28,351	0.44	28,351	0.60	-	-	45.7	45.7	-	20
18,835	0.29	9,779	0.21	9,056	0.51	8.2	3.1	14.2	21
15,392	0.24	8,301	0.18	7,091	0.40	..	..	..	22
3,443	0.05	1,478	0.03	1,965	0.11	..	..	..	23

THE OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

Table 5 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force^a, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division, Comparable Major Occupation Groups and Classes, as of 1961, for Canada^b, 1951 and 1961 Censuses, Showing the Percentage Increase for the Decade (continued)

No.	Occupation division (as of 1961)	1951 Census					
		Both sexes		Males		Females	
		No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
	Craftsmen, production process and related workers (cont.)						
1	Painters, paperhangers and glaziers	47,148	0.89	46,264	1.12	884	0.08
2	Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.s.	48,800	0.92	48,800	1.19	—	—
3	General foremen - construction	11,569	0.22	11,569	0.28	—	—
4	Inspectors - construction	1,617	0.03	1,617	0.04	—	—
5	Bricklayers, stone-masons, tilers, cement and concrete finishers	18,786	0.36	18,786	0.46	—	—
6	Bricklayers, stone-masons, tilers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Cement and concrete finishers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Plasterers and lathers ..	9,270	0.18	9,270	0.23	—	—
9	Clay, glass and stone workers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Lens grinders and polishers, opticians ..	1,527	0.03	1,304	0.03	223	0.02
11	Furnacemen and kilnmen, ceramics and glass ...	1,006	0.02	1,006	0.02	—	—
12	Stone cutters and dressers	1,896	0.04	1,896	0.05	—	—
13	Stationary engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Boiler firemen (except ship)	11,027	0.21	11,027	0.27	—	—
15	Stationary enginemen ...	25,586	0.48	25,586	0.62	—	—
16	Motormen (vehicle), except railway	2,091	0.04	2,091	0.05	—	—
17	Hoistmen, crane men, derrickmen, operators of earth-moving and other construction machinery, n.e.s.	21,603	0.41	21,602	0.53	1	0.00
18	Hoistmen, crane men, derrickmen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Operators of earth-moving and other construction machinery, n.e.s. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Longshoremen and stevedores	10,634	0.20	10,634	0.26	—	—
21	Sectionmen and trackmen ..	30,352	0.58	30,352	0.74	—	—

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 5 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force^a, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division, Comparable Major Occupation, Groups and Classes, as of 1961, for Canada^b, 1951 and 1961 Censuses, Showing the Percentage Increase for the Decade (continued)

1961 Census						Percentage increase 1951-1961			No.
Both sexes		Males		Females		Both sexes	Males	Females	
No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.				
51,235	0.79	50,498	1.08	737	0.04	8.7	9.2	- 16.1	1
75,086	1.16	75,047	1.60	39	0.00	53.9	53.8	-	2
18,249	0.28	18,249	0.39	-	-	57.7	57.7	-	3
3,879	0.06	3,879	0.08	-	-	139.9	139.9	-	4
27,049	0.42	27,026	0.58	23	0.00	44.0	43.9	-	5
20,784	0.32	20,761	0.44	23	0.00	...	...	...	6
6,265	0.10	6,265	0.13	-	-	...	...	...	7
10,042	0.16	10,042	0.21	-	-	8.3	8.3	-	8
12,463	0.19	11,083	0.24	1,380	0.08	..	..	..	9
1,725	0.03	1,536	0.03	189	0.01	13.0	17.8	- 15.2	10
1,180	0.02	1,167	0.02	13	0.00	17.3	16.0	-	11
1,715	0.03	1,695	0.04	20	0.00	- 9.6	- 10.6	-	12
120,007	1.86	119,956	2.56	51	0.00	..	..	..	13
6,702	0.10	6,702	0.14	-	-	- 39.2	- 39.2	-	14
29,302	0.45	29,302	0.62	-	-	14.5	14.5	-	15
2,380	0.04	2,380	0.05	-	-	13.8	13.8	-	16
46,536	0.72	46,536	0.99	-	-	115.4	115.4	-	17
14,978	0.23	14,978	0.32	-	-	..	..	..	18
31,558	0.49	31,558	0.67	-	-	..	..	..	19
12,259	0.19	12,259	0.26	-	-	15.3	15.3	-	20
23,175	0.36	23,175	0.49	-	-	- 23.6	- 23.6	-	21

THE OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

Table 5 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force^a, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division, Comparable Major Occupation Groups and Classes, as of 1961, for Canada^b, 1951 and 1961 Censuses, Showing the Percentage Increase for the Decade (continued)

No.	Occupation division (as of 1961)	1951 Census					
		Both sexes		Males		Females	
		No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
	Craftsmen, production process and related workers (concl.)						
1	Other production process and related occupations	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Tobacco preparers and products makers	3,697	0.07	915	0.02	2,782	0.24
3	Patternmakers (except paper)	2,311	0.04	2,287	0.06	24	0.00
4	Paper products makers ..	7,998	0.15	3,974	0.10	4,024	0.35
5	Photographic processing occupations	1,682	0.03	922	0.02	760	0.07
6	Inspectors, examiners, gaugers, n.e.s. - metal	12,860	0.24	10,344	0.25	2,516	0.22
7	Inspectors, graders and samplers, n.e.s.	3,707	0.07	2,671	0.06	1,036	0.09
8	Labourers (including warehousemen and freight handlers, n.e.s.)	351,208	6.66	330,378	8.03	20,830	1.79
9	Labourers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Warehousemen and freight handlers, n.e.s. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Total primary occupations	1,042,639	19.77	1,010,229	24.56	32,410	2.79
12	Farmers and farm workers	826,093	15.66	793,924	19.30	32,169	2.77
13	Farmers and stockraisers	545,677	10.34	537,531	13.06	8,146	0.70
14	Farm managers and foremen	3,906	0.07	3,816	0.09	90	0.01
15	Farm labourers	258,119	4.89	234,672	5.70	23,447	2.02
16	Gardeners (except farm) grounds keepers, and other agricultural occupations	18,391	0.35	17,905	0.44	486	0.04
17	Gardeners (except farm) and grounds keepers	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Other agricultural occupations .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Loggers and related workers	100,854	1.91	100,835	2.45	19	0.00
20	Forest rangers and cruisers	4,715	0.09	4,715	0.11	-	-
21	Fishermen, trappers and hunters ^c	51,023	0.97	50,819	1.24	204	0.02
22	Fishermen	46,520	0.88	46,356	1.13	164	0.01
23	Trappers and hunters ...	4,503	0.09	4,463	0.11	40	0.00
24	Miners, quarrymen and related workers	64,669	1.23	64,651	1.57	18	0.00
25	Prospectors	923	0.02	922	0.02	1	0.00

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 5 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force^a, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division, Comparable Major Occupation Groups and Classes, as of 1961, for Canada^b, 1951 and 1961 Censuses, Showing the Percentage Increase for the Decade (continued)

1961 Census						Percentage increase 1951-1961			
Both sexes		Males		Females		Both sexes	Males	Females	No.
No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.				
177,454	2.75	125,919	2.68	51,535	2.92	..	..	..	1
4,071	0.06	1,397	0.03	2,674	0.15	10.1	52.7	- 3.9	2
1,975	0.03	1,927	0.04	48	0.00	- 14.5	- 15.8	100.0	3
9,970	0.15	5,812	0.12	4,158	0.24	24.6	46.2	3.3	4
3,056	0.05	1,733	0.04	1,323	0.08	81.7	88.0	74.1	5
14,602	0.23	12,197	0.26	2,405	0.14	13.5	17.9	- 4.4	6
4,438	0.07	3,063	0.07	1,375	0.08	19.7	14.7	32.7	7
344,433	5.33	323,508	6.89	20,925	1.19	- 1.9	- 2.1	0.4	8
314,122	4.86	293,197	6.22	20,925	1.19	..	..	..	9
30,311	0.47	30,311	0.66	-	-	..	..	..	10
826,072	12.79	749,810	15.97	76,262	4.32	- 20.8	- 25.8	135.3	11
648,910	10.05	573,042	12.21	75,868	4.30	- 21.4	- 27.8	135.8	12
393,394	6.09	384,398	8.19	8,996	0.51	- 27.9	- 28.5	10.4	13
3,341	0.05	3,240	0.07	101	0.01	- 14.5	- 15.1	12.2	14
222,304	3.44	156,223	3.33	66,081	3.75	- 13.9	- 33.4	181.8	15
29,871	0.46	29,181	0.62	690	0.04	62.4	63.0	42.0	16
24,727	0.38	24,398	0.52	329	0.02	..	..	..	17
5,144	0.08	4,783	0.10	361	0.02	..	..	..	18
78,874	1.22	78,757	1.68	117	0.01	- 21.8	- 21.9	515.8	19
7,561	0.12	7,545	0.16	16	0.00	60.4	60.0	-	20
34,267	0.53	34,011	0.72	256	0.01	- 32.8	- 33.1	25.5	21
31,807	0.49	31,566	0.67	241	0.01	- 31.6	- 31.9	47.0	22
2,460	0.04	2,445	0.05	15	0.00	- 45.4	- 45.2	- 62.5	23
64,021	0.99	64,000	1.36	21	0.00	- 1.0	- 1.0	16.7	24
807	0.01	805	0.02	2	0.00	- 12.6	- 12.7	100.0	25

THE OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

Table 5 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force^a, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division, Comparable Major Occupation Groups and Classes, as of 1961 for Canada^b, 1951 and 1961 Censuses, Showing the Percentage Increase for the Decade (continued)

No.	Occupation division (as of 1961)	1951 Census					
		Both sexes		Males		Females	
		No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
1	Transport and communication occupations	330,890	6.27	293,908	7.24	32,982	2.84
2	Air pilots, navigators and flight engineers	1,141	0.02	1,135	0.03	6	0.00
3	Operators, railroad	38,249	0.72	38,249	0.93	—	—
4	Locomotive engineers ...	9,366	0.18	9,366	0.23	—	—
5	Locomotive firemen	7,254	0.14	7,254	0.18	—	—
6	Conductors, railroad	6,364	0.12	6,364	0.15	—	—
7	Brakemen, switchmen and signalmen	15,265	0.29	15,265	0.37	—	—
8	Operators, water transport	17,157	0.33	17,157	0.42	—	—
9	Deck and engineering officers - ship	7,837	0.15	7,837	0.19	—	—
10	Deck ratings (ship) barge crews and boatmen ...	7,459	0.14	7,459	0.18	—	—
11	Engine-room ratings, firemen and oilmen, ships	1,861	0.04	1,861	0.05	—	—
12	Operators, road transport ..	183,176	3.47	182,411	4.43	765	0.07
13	Bus drivers	11,451	0.22	11,379	0.28	72	0.01
14	Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	21,354	0.40	21,079	0.51	275	0.02
15	Other transport occupations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Operators, electric street railway	6,226	0.12	6,195	0.15	31	0.00
17	Other communication occupations .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Radio and television announcers	1,015	0.02	948	0.02	67	0.01
19	Telephone operators	30,660	0.58	1,081	0.03	29,579	2.55
20	Telegraph operators	6,624	0.13	5,603	0.14	1,021	0.09
21	Postmen and mail carriers	9,042	0.17	8,785	0.21	257	0.02
22	Service and recreation occupations	514,412	9.75	268,890	6.54	245,522	21.13
23	Protective service occupations	125,924	2.39	124,856	3.03	1,068	0.09
24	Firemen, fire protection	8,878	0.17	8,878	0.22	—	—
25	Policemen and detectives	20,074	0.38	19,874	0.48	200	0.02
26	Guards, watchmen, n.e.s.	25,732	0.49	25,292	0.61	440	0.04
27	Commissioned officers, armed forces	10,493	0.20	10,242	0.25	251	0.02
28	Other ranks, armed forces	60,747	1.15	60,570	1.47	177	0.02

Footnotes at end of table.

Table 5 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force^a, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division, Comparable Major Occupation Groups and Classes, as of 1961, for Canada^b, 1951 and 1961 Censuses, Showing the Percentage Increase for the Decade (continued)

1961 Census						Percentage increase 1951-1961			
Both sexes		Males		Females		Both sexes	Males	Females	No.
No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.				
391,569	6.06	353,641	7.53	37,928	2.15	18.3	18.7	15.0	1
2,695	0.04	2,688	0.06	7	0.00	136.2	136.8	16.7	2
28,228	0.44	28,228	0.60	—	—	- 26.2	- 26.2	—	3
7,573	0.12	7,573	0.16	—	—	- 19.1	- 19.1	—	4
3,744	0.06	3,744	0.08	—	—	- 48.4	- 48.4	—	5
5,725	0.09	5,725	0.12	—	—	- 10.0	- 10.0	—	6
11,186	0.17	11,186	0.24	—	—	- 26.7	- 26.7	—	7
17,424	0.27	17,424	0.38	—	—	1.6	1.6	—	8
8,135	0.13	8,135	0.17	—	—	3.8	3.8	—	9
7,520	0.12	7,620	0.16	—	—	0.8	0.8	—	10
1,769	0.03	1,769	0.04	—	—	- 4.9	- 4.9	—	11
252,960	3.92	251,296	5.35	1,664	0.09	38.1	37.8	117.5	12
18,611	0.29	18,083	0.39	528	0.03	62.5	58.9	633.3	13
22,071	0.34	21,677	0.46	394	0.02	3.4	2.8	43.3	14
4,425	0.07	4,405	0.09	20	0.00	..	..	..	15
1,342	0.02	1,342	0.03	—	—	- 78.4	- 78.3	—	16
65,169	1.01	29,464	0.63	35,705	2.02	..	..	..	17
1,634	0.03	1,531	0.03	103	0.01	61.0	61.5	53.7	18
35,392	0.55	1,710	0.04	33,682	1.91	15.4	58.2	13.9	19
4,375	0.07	3,922	0.08	453	0.03	- 34.0	- 30.0	- 55.6	20
13,435	0.21	12,792	0.27	643	0.04	48.6	45.6	150.2	21
794,115	12.30	399,046	8.50	395,069	22.40	54.4	48.4	60.9	22
195,035	3.02	190,021	4.05	5,014	0.28	54.9	52.2	369.5	23
14,266	0.22	14,266	0.30	—	—	60.7	60.7	—	24
30,007	0.46	29,634	0.63	373	0.02	49.5	49.1	86.5	25
34,895	0.54	33,666	0.72	1,229	0.07	35.6	33.1	179.3	26
18,022	0.28	17,523	0.37	499	0.03	71.8	71.1	98.8	27
98,273	1.52	95,353	2.03	2,920	0.16	61.8	57.4	1,549.7	28

THE OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

Table 5 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force^a, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division, Comparable Major Occupation Groups and Classes, as of 1961, for Canada^b, 1951 and 1961 Censuses, Showing the Percentage Increase for the Decade (concluded)

No.	Occupation division (as of 1961)	1951 Census					
		Both sexes		Males		Females	
		No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
	Service and recreation occupations (concluded)						
1	Housekeepers, waiters, cooks and selected workers	262,947	4.98	66,920	1.63	196,027	16.87
2	Housekeepers (except private household) matrons and stewards	10,162	0.19	2,530	0.06	7,632	0.66
3	Cooks	35,163	0.67	19,509	0.47	15,654	1.35
4	Waiters, waitresses and bartenders	60,907	1.15	20,307	0.49	40,600	3.49
5	Waiters and waitresses .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Bartenders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Nursing assistants and aides	25,459	0.48	7,017	0.17	18,442	1.59
8	Porters, baggage and pullmen	5,777	0.11	5,455	0.13	322	0.03
9	Baby sitters, maids and related service workers n.e.s.	117,945	2.24	10,861	0.26	107,084	9.21
10	Baby sitters .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Maids and related service workers, n.e.s. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Athletes, entertainers and related workers	3,714	0.07	2,517	0.06	1,197	0.10
13	Actors, entertainers and showmen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Athletes and sports officials .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Other service occupations	121,827	2.31	74,597	1.81	47,230	4.06
16	Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists	24,411	0.46	13,560	0.33	10,851	0.93
17	Launderers and dry cleaners	26,862	0.51	9,915	0.24	16,947	1.46
18	Elevator tenders, building	5,264	0.10	3,897	0.09	1,367	0.12
19	Janitors and cleaners, building	51,334	0.97	37,232	0.90	14,102	1.21
20	Funeral directors and embalmers	2,300	0.04	2,248	0.05	52	0.00
21	Guides	2,127	0.04	2,062	0.05	65	0.01
22	Occupations not stated	63,946	1.21	50,820	1.24	13,126	1.13

^a Excludes a few persons seeking work who have never been employed. ^b Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories. ^c The 1951 figures do not include Indians living on reserves.

SOURCE: Based on data from 1951 and 1961 Census of Canada.

Table 5 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force^a, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division, Comparable Major Occupation Groups and Classes, as of 1961, for Conado^b, 1951 and 1961 Censuses, Showing the Percentage Increase for the Decade (concluded)

1961 Census						Percentage increase 1951- 1961			No.
Both sexes		Males		Females		Both sexes	Males	Females	
No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.				
395,961	6.13	90,898	1.94	305,063	17.30	50.6	35.8	55.6	1
16,200	0.25	4,029	0.09	12,171	0.69	59.4	59.2	59.5	2
49,561	0.77	25,033	0.53	24,528	1.39	40.9	28.3	56.7	3
87,967	1.36	25,914	0.55	62,053	3.52	44.4	27.6	52.8	4
78,580	1.22	16,778	0.36	61,802	3.50	..	..	..	5
9,387	0.15	9,136	0.19	251	0.01	..	..	..	6
62,432	0.97	13,165	0.28	49,267	2.79	145.2	87.6	167.1	7
5,169	0.08	5,090	0.11	79	0.00	- 10.5	- 6.7	- 75.5	8
148,954	2.31	16,599	0.35	132,355	7.50	26.3	52.8	23.6	9
12,516	0.19	322	0.01	12,194	0.69	..	..	..	10
136,438	2.11	16,277	0.03	120,161	6.81	..	..	..	11
6,462	0.10	4,224	0.09	2,238	0.13	74.0	67.8	87.0	12
2,730	0.04	1,492	0.03	1,238	0.07	..	..	..	13
3,732	0.06	2,732	0.06	1,000	0.06	..	..	..	14
196,657	3.05	113,903	2.43	82,754	4.69	61.4	52.7	75.2	15
42,114	0.65	18,825	0.40	23,289	1.32	72.5	38.8	114.6	16
31,582	0.49	9,035	0.19	22,547	1.28	17.6	- 8.9	33.0	17
5,269	0.08	3,855	0.08	1,414	0.08	0.1	- 1.1	3.4	18
100,993	1.56	69,167	1.47	31,826	1.80	96.7	85.8	125.7	19
2,699	0.04	2,631	0.06	68	0.00	17.3	17.0	30.8	20
2,952	0.05	2,808	0.06	144	0.01	38.8	36.2	121.5	21
165,501	2.56	122,427	2.61	43,074	2.44	158.8	140.9	228.2	22

THE OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

Table 6 - Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over, in Selected Occupational Classes of Craftsmen, Production Process and Related Workers Division, 1951 and 1961 Censuses, Grouped According to Percentage Increase over the Decade, for Canada^a

Occupational class (as of 1961)	Labour Force		Per cent increase 1951 - 1961	Per cent of total L.F. in craftsmen, prod. proc. and rel. work. div.	
CATEGORY I					
Above all-occupation average increase	1951	1961		1951	1961
1. Inspectors - construction	1,617	3,879	139.9	0.12	0.25
2. Hoistmen, crane-men, derrickmen, operators of earth-moving and other equipment n.e.s.	21,603	46,536	115.4	1.66	3.05
3. Photographic processing occupations	1,682	3,056	81.7	0.13	0.20
4. Fruit, vegetable canners and packers	2,022	3,566	76.4	0.16	0.23
5. Mechanics, repairmen, aircraft	3,925	6,787	72.9	0.30	0.44
6. Welders and flame cutters	23,648	38,674	63.5	1.81	2.53
7. Photoengravers, pressmen, printing, lithographic and photo offset occ.	8,181	13,035	59.9	0.63	0.86
8. General foremen, construction	11,569	18,249	57.7	0.89	1.19
9. Bricklayers, plasterers and construc- tion workers n.e.s.	48,800	75,086	53.9	3.74	4.92
10. Linemen and servicemen - telephone, telegraph and power	19,459	28,351	45.7	1.49	1.86
11. Bricklayers, stonemasons, tileset- ters, cement and concrete finishers	18,786	27,049	44.0	1.44	1.77
12. Vulcanizers	1,691	2,410	42.5	0.13	0.16
13. Mechanics and repairmen, motor vehicle	64,324	88,979	38.3	4.93	5.83
14. Heat treaters, annealers, temperers	762	1,042	36.7	0.06	0.07
15. Boilermakers, platers and structural metal workers	6,417	8,530	32.9	0.49	0.56
16. Rolling mill operators	1,702	2,254	32.4	0.13	0.15
17. Printing workers n.e.s.	2,124	2,698	27.0	0.16	0.18
18. Plumbers and pipefitters	29,528	37,481	26.9	2.27	2.45
19. Power station operators	3,888	4,926	26.7	0.30	0.32
20. Shoemakers and repairers - factory, n.e.s.	10,114	12,805	26.6	0.78	0.84
21. Paper products makers	7,998	9,970	24.6	0.61	0.65
22. Sheet metal workers	13,749	17,089	24.3	1.05	1.12
23. Bookbinders	3,216	3,978	23.7	0.25	0.26
24. Inspectors, graders, scalers - log and lumber	5,265	6,503	23.5	0.40	0.43
25. Millwrights	8,055	9,778	21.4	0.62	0.64
26. Other occupations in bookbinding...	1,585	1,911	20.6	0.12	0.13
27. Inspectors, graders and samplers, n.e.s.	3,707	4,438	19.7	0.28	0.29
28. Furnacemen, kilnmen, ceramics and glass	1,006	1,180	17.3	0.08	0.08
Total	326,423	480,290	47.1	25.04	31.45

^a Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

SOURCE: Based on data from 1951 and 1961 Census of Canada.

Table 6 - Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over, in Selected Occupational Classes of Craftsmen, Production Process and Related Workers Division, 1951 and 1961 Censuses, Grouped According to Percentage Increase over the Decade, for Canada^a (concluded)

Occupational class (as of 1961)	Labour Force		Per cent increase 1951- 1961	Per cent of total L.F. in craftsmen, prod. proc. and rel. work. div.	
CATEGORY II					
Below all-occupation average increase	1951	1961		1951	1961
1. Longshoremen and stevedores	10,634	12,259	15.3	0.82	0.80
2. Stationary enginemen	25,586	29,302	14.5	1.96	1.92
3. Motormen (vehicle) except railway ..	2,091	2,380	13.8	0.16	0.16
4. Dressmakers, seamstresses (not in factory)	14,226	16,187	13.8	1.09	1.06
5. Inspectors, examiners, gaugers, n.e.s. metal	12,860	14,602	13.5	0.99	0.96
6. Lens grinders, polishers, opticians ..	1,527	1,725	13.0	0.12	0.11
7. Toolmakers, diemakers	9,443	10,606	12.3	0.72	0.69
8. Upholsterers	5,115	5,723	11.9	0.39	0.37
9. Tobacco preparers and prod. makers	3,697	4,071	10.1	0.28	0.27
10. Painters, paperhangers and glaziers ..	47,148	51,235	8.7	3.62	3.35
11. Plasterers and lathers	9,270	10,042	8.3	0.71	0.66
12. Fitters and assemblers - electrical and electronics equip.	17,412	18,835	8.2	1.34	1.23
13. Compositors and typesetters	15,244	16,316	7.0	1.17	1.07
14. Millers of flour and grain	2,106	2,244	6.6	0.16	0.15
15. Fitters & assemblers, n.e.s. metal ..	16,548	17,603	6.4	1.27	1.15
16. Engravers, except photoengravers ..	929	950	2.3	0.07	0.06
Total	193,836	214,080	10.4	14.87	14.02
CATEGORY III					
Decline					
1. Sawyers	13,280	13,267	- 0.1	1.02	0.87
2. Leather cutters	2,751	2,699	- 1.9	0.21	0.18
3. Carpenters	129,034	121,799	- 5.6	9.90	7.98
4. Stone cutters and dressers	1,896	1,715	- 9.6	0.15	0.11
5. Filers, grinders and sharpeners	6,902	5,911	- 14.4	0.53	0.39
6. Pattern makers (except paper)	2,311	1,975	- 14.5	0.18	1.13
7. Shoemakers and repairers - not in factory	5,875	4,873	- 17.1	0.45	0.32
8. Sectionmen and trackmen	30,352	23,175	- 23.6	2.33	1.52
9. Mechanics, repairmen-railroad equip.	9,306	7,088	- 23.8	0.71	0.46
10. Polishers, buffers - metal	3,812	2,797	- 26.6	0.29	0.18
11. Projectionists - motion picture	1,944	1,392	- 28.4	0.15	0.19
12. Tire and tube builders	4,143	2,728	- 34.2	0.32	0.18
13. Riveters and rivet heaters	2,160	1,401	- 35.1	0.17	0.09
14. Boiler, firemen (except ship)	11,027	6,702	- 39.2	0.82	0.44
15. Blacksmiths, hammermen, forgemen	9,585	5,124	- 46.5	0.74	0.34
16. Weavers	8,997	4,518	- 49.8	0.69	0.30
17. Coremakers	2,087	985	- 52.8	0.16	0.06
Total	245,462	208,149	- 15.2	18.83	13.63

THE OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

Table 7 - Twenty-five Leading^a Occupations of the Female Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over, for Canada,^b 1961 Census

Occupational class (as of 1961)	Labour Force 1961	Per cent of females in Labour Force	Per cent of total in occupational class
1. Stenographers	160,666	9.11	97.2
2. Sales clerks	133,234	7.55	58.0
3. Maids and related services	120,161	6.81	88.1
4. School teachers	118,594	6.72	70.7
5. Farm labourers	66,081	3.75	29.7
6. Waitresses	61,802	3.50	78.6
7. Nurses, graduate	59,201	3.36	96.2
8. Other production process and related workers	51,535	2.92	29.0
9. Nursing assistants and aides ...	49,267	2.79	78.9
10. Typists and clerk-typists	48,744	2.76	95.5
11. Telephone operators	33,682	1.91	95.2
12. Janitors and cleaners (building)	31,826	1.80	31.5
13. Cooks	24,528	1.39	49.5
14. Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists	23,289	1.32	55.2
15. Owners and managers - Retail trade	23,264	1.32	15.0
16. Nurses in training	22,667	1.29	98.6
17. Launderers and dry cleaners	22,547	1.28	71.4
18. Office appliance operators	22,367	1.27	78.8
19. Labourers (mainly in trade and manufacturing)	20,925	1.19	6.7
20. Owners and managers -Community, business and personal service	18,622	1.06	22.2
21. Millers, bakers, brewers and related food workers	16,322	0.93	21.4
22. Dressmakers, seamstresses (not in factory)	15,504	0.88	95.8
23. Spinners, weavers, knitters and related workers	14,571	0.83	43.1
24. Baby sitters	12,194	0.69	97.4
25. Housekeepers (except household) matrons and stewards	12,171	0.69	75.1
Total	1,183,764	67.12	-

^a 10,000 or more women.

^b Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

SOURCE: 1961 Census of Canada.

**Table 8 — Percentage Distribution, by Sex, of the Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over,^a
by Occupation Division, as of 1951, for Canada^b, 1901 to 1961 Censuses**

Occupation division (as of 1951)	1901			1911			1921			1931		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
All occupations	100.00	86.65	13.35	100.00	86.77	13.23	100.00	84.57	15.43	100.00	83.03	16.97
White collar occupations	100.00	79.38	20.62	100.00	76.24	23.76	100.00	70.53	29.47	100.00	68.53	31.47
Proprietary and managerial	100.00	96.44	3.56	100.00	95.50	4.50	100.00	95.66	4.34	100.00	95.15	4.85
Professional	100.00	57.51	42.49	100.00	55.39	44.61	100.00	45.91	54.09	100.00	50.53	49.47
Clerical	100.00	77.88	22.12	100.00	67.42	32.58	100.00	58.20	41.80	100.00	54.86	45.14
Commercial	100.00	89.62	10.38	100.00	79.80	20.20	100.00	74.45	25.55	100.00	74.02	25.98
Financial				100.00	99.14	0.86	100.00	98.62	1.38	100.00	98.11	1.89
Blue collar occupations	100.00	85.56	14.44	100.00	88.51	11.49	100.00	89.27	10.73	100.00	91.07	8.93
Manufacturing and mechanical	100.00	75.19	24.81	100.00	74.51	25.49	100.00	75.95	24.05	100.00	81.30	18.70
Construction	100.00	99.97	0.03	100.00	99.96	0.04	100.00	99.95	0.05	100.00	99.97	0.03
Labourers ^d	100.00	99.08	0.92	100.00	99.93	0.07	100.00	99.85	0.15	100.00	97.37	2.63
Primary occupations	100.00	98.86	1.14	100.00	98.49	1.51	100.00	98.43	1.57	100.00	98.07	1.93
Agricultural	100.00	98.76	1.24	100.00	98.29	1.71	100.00	98.26	1.74	100.00	97.86	2.14
Fishing, hunting and trapping	100.00	99.91	0.09	100.00	99.23	0.77	100.00	99.83	0.17	100.00	98.96	1.04
Logging	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mining and quarrying	100.00	99.99	0.01	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Transportation and communication	100.00	98.63	1.37	100.00	96.52	3.48	100.00	91.61	8.39	100.00	93.48	6.52
Service	100.00	31.30	68.70	100.00	35.17	64.83	100.00	41.39	58.61	100.00	37.88	62.12
Personal	100.00	28.30	71.70	100.00	33.24	66.76	100.00	31.30	68.70	100.00	30.45	69.55

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8 - Percentage Distribution, by Sex, of the Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over,^a
by Occupation Division, as of 1951, for Canada^b, 1901 to 1961 Censuses (concluded)

Occupation division (as of 1951)	1941 ^c			1951			1961		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
All occupations	100.00	80.13	19.87	100.00	77.97	22.03	100.00	72.69	27.31
White collar occupations	100.00	64.92	35.08	100.00	61.85	38.15	100.00	58.72	41.28
Proprietary and managerial	100.00	92.77	7.23	100.00	91.09	8.91	100.00	89.67	10.33
Professional	100.00	53.91	46.09	100.00	56.50	43.50	100.00	56.83	43.17
Clerical	100.00	49.86	50.14	100.00	43.31	56.69	100.00	38.50	61.50
Commercial	100.00	67.86	32.14	100.00	61.66	38.34	100.00	59.71	40.29
Financial	100.00	96.68	3.32	100.00	95.20	4.80	100.00	93.26	6.74
Blue collar occupations	100.00	87.65	12.35	100.00	87.62	12.38	100.00	88.57	11.43
Manufacturing and mechanical	100.00	80.96	19.04	100.00	81.26	18.74	100.00	83.17	16.83
Construction	100.00	99.84	0.16	100.00	99.69	0.31	100.00	99.76	0.24
Labourers ^d	100.00	95.62	4.38	100.00	94.06	5.94	100.00	93.91	6.09
Primary occupations	100.00	98.50	1.50	100.00	96.89	3.11	100.00	90.80	9.20
Agricultural	100.00	98.25	1.75	100.00	96.11	3.89	100.00	88.31	11.69
Fishing, hunting and trapping	100.00	99.37	0.63	100.00	99.50	0.50	100.00	98.93	1.07
Logging	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	99.98	0.02	100.00	99.84	0.16
Mining and quarrying	100.00	99.98	0.02	100.00	99.97	0.03	100.00	99.97	0.03
Transportation and communication	100.00	94.72	5.28	100.00	91.84	8.16	100.00	92.09	7.91
Service	100.00	35.01	64.99	100.00	52.18	47.82	100.00	50.15	49.85
Personal	100.00	27.15	72.85	100.00	35.87	64.13	100.00	33.64	66.36

^a Ten years and over in 1901.

^b Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

^c Excluding persons on active service, June 1941.

^d Labourers in all industries except those engaged in agriculture, fishing, logging or mining.

SOURCE: Based on data from Censuses of Canada, 1901 to 1961.

Table 9 - Labour Force,^a 14 Years of Age and Over,^b by Sex and Occupation Division as of 1951, showing Median Age, for Canada,^c 1931 to 1961 Censuses

Occupation division (as of 1951)	Both Sexes				Males				Females			
	1931	1941	1951	1961	1931	1941	1951	1961	1931	1941	1951	1961
All Occupations ^d	34.2	35.4	35.5	37.0	36.2	37.9	37.3	37.9	25.2	27.1	29.3	34.4
White Collar Occupations	33.5	34.3	34.6	36.5	37.9	39.2	38.3	38.4	25.1	27.9	28.5	33.1
Managerial	44.4	46.1	43.4	44.0	44.4	46.2	43.4	43.7	45.1	44.8	43.6	46.0
Professional and technical	32.9	34.3	35.1	35.2	38.5	38.7	37.2	36.6	27.8	30.6	32.0	32.8
Clerical	26.3	29.0	28.5	31.4	29.4	32.4	32.2	33.4	23.8	25.9	25.5	30.1
Commercial and financial	31.4	32.0	32.9	35.8	34.4	35.9	35.0	34.8	22.9	24.2	28.4	37.4
Blue Collar Occupations	34.3	35.5	34.8	36.4	35.4	37.1	35.7	36.8	23.5	24.5	27.5	33.2
Manufacturing and mechanical	33.6	33.5	35.0	37.3	35.7	35.7	36.4	37.8	23.9	24.6	28.8	34.1
Construction	40.6	43.0	39.0	38.5	40.6	43.1	39.0	38.5	e	e	e	e
Labourers	33.0	34.4	32.8	33.1	33.3	35.3	33.3	33.2	21.1	21.6	25.0	31.5
Primary Occupations	36.0	37.3	37.9	40.8	35.5	37.1	38.0	40.8	f	f	36.9	41.2
Agriculture	35.9	37.9	39.1	42.7	35.7	37.7	39.2	43.0	f	f	37.3	41.2
Fishing, hunting and trapping	35.9	36.4	37.6	38.4	35.9	36.4	37.6	38.4	e	e	e	e
Logging	31.9	33.2	31.5	32.4	31.9	33.2	31.5	32.4	e	e	e	e
Mining and quarrying	34.8	35.6	35.4	35.7	34.8	35.6	35.4	35.7	e	e	e	e
Transport and communication	33.7	36.4	33.2	35.2	34.7	37.0	33.9	35.5	23.4	28.3	23.8	30.4
Service and recreation ...	31.2	32.4	38.2	39.3	39.4	44.7	44.4	41.9	25.2	26.4	32.7	37.4

See footnotes at end of Table 10.

Table 10 - Percentage Changes in Median Age of Female Labour Force,^a 14 Years of Age and Over,^b by Occupation Division, as of 1951, for Canada,^c 1931 to 1961 Censuses

Occupation division (as of 1951)	Percentage change in median age			
	1931 to 1941	1941 to 1951	1951 to 1961	1931 to 1961
All Occupations ^d	7.5	8.1	17.4	36.5
White Collar Occupations	11.2	2.2	16.1	31.9
Managerial	-0.7	-2.7	5.5	2.0
Professional and technical	10.1	4.6	2.5	18.0
Clerical	8.8	-1.5	18.0	26.5
Commercial and finance	5.7	17.4	31.7	63.3
Blue Collar Occupations	4.3	12.2	20.7	41.3
Manufacturing and Mechanical	2.9	17.1	18.4	42.7
Construction	e	e	e	e
Labourers	2.4	15.7	26.0	49.3
Primary Occupations	f	f	11.7	f
Agriculture	f	f	10.5	f
Fishing, hunting and trapping	e	e	e	e
Logging	e	e	e	e
Mining and quarrying	e	e	e	e
Transport and communication	20.9	-15.9	27.7	29.9
Service and recreation	4.8	23.9	14.4	48.4

^a Excludes a few persons seeking work who have never been employed. ^b 15 years and over in 1961. ^c Excluding Newfoundland in 1931 and 1941 and Yukon and Northwest Territories throughout. ^d Excluding armed services throughout. ^e Fewer than 1,000 workers in total. ^f Because it was not possible to correct for the substantial undercount of unpaid farm housewives in the 1931 and 1941 Censuses, the age distribution of the female work force in this occupational category (and hence in the Primary Occupations Sector) were considered too unreliable to warrant the calculation of medians.

SOURCE: Based on data from Censuses of Canada, 1931 to 1961, prepared in Economics and Research Branch, Dept. of Labour.

THE OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

**Table 11A - Male Labour Force^a, 15 Years of Age and Over,
by Occupation Division, as of 1961, Showing the Numerical
and Percentage Distribution by Age and the Median Age
for Canada^b, 1951 and 1961 Censuses**

NOTE. - The 1951 occupation divisions have been rearranged on the basis of the 1961 classification though some adjustment of the 1961 grouping was necessary.

No.	Occupation division (as of 1961)	Total		Age group			
				15-19		20-24	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	All occupations 1951	4,114,407	100.0	303,539	7.4	494,339	12.0
2	1961	4,694,294	100.0	287,776	6.1	506,788	10.8
3	White collar occupations 1951	1,042,083	100.0	44,980	4.3	104,982	10.1
4	1961	1,423,860	100.0	63,857	4.5	147,206	10.3
5	Managerial 1951	381,927	100.0	513	0.1	11,803	3.1
6	1961	480,586	100.0	1,198	0.2	13,109	2.7
7	Professional and tech- 1951	218,043	100.0	3,448	1.6	21,608	9.9
8	nical. 1961	355,761	100.0	6,183	1.7	39,560	11.1
9	Clerical 1951	255,599	100.0	25,897	10.1	46,829	18.3
10	1961	324,439	100.0	29,143	9.0	61,341	18.9
11	Sales 1951	186,514	100.0	15,122	8.1	24,742	13.3
12	1961	263,074	100.0	27,333	10.4	33,196	12.6
13	Blue collar occupations 1951	1,444,477	100.0	106,667	7.4	185,151	12.8
14	1961	1,645,510	100.0	99,085	6.0	189,685	11.5
15	Craftsmen, production 1951	1,114,099	100.0	60,807	5.4	132,927	11.9
16	process, etc. 1961	1,322,002	100.0	52,466	4.0	138,285	10.5
17	Labourers n.e.s. 1951	330,378	100.0	45,860	13.9	52,224	15.8
18	1961	323,508	100.0	46,619	14.4	51,400	15.9
19	Primary occupations .. 1951	1,010,229	100.0	105,108	10.4	115,027	11.4
20	1961	749,810	100.0	71,432	9.5	68,124	9.1
21	Farmers and farm 1951	793,924	100.0	84,264	10.6	81,903	10.3
22	workers. 1961	573,042	100.0	57,576	10.0	42,386	7.4
23	Loggers and related 1951	100,835	100.0	13,207	13.1	18,482	18.3
24	workers. 1961	78,757	100.0	9,056	11.5	13,642	17.3
25	Fishermen, trappers 1951	50,819	100.0	4,611	9.1	5,685	11.2
26	and hunters. 1961	34,011	100.0	2,820	8.3	3,827	11.2
27	Miners, quarrymen and 1951	64,651	100.0	3,026	4.7	8,957	13.8
28	related workers. 1961	64,000	100.0	1,980	3.1	8,269	12.9
29	Transport, communica- 1951	297,908	100.0	19,812	6.6	43,347	14.6
30	tions and other utilities. 1961	353,641	100.0	18,822	5.3	39,795	11.2
31	Service and recreation 1951	268,890	100.0	19,474	7.2	37,638	14.0
32	1961	399,046	100.0	29,563	7.4	50,505	12.6
33	Occupations not stated 1951	50,820	100.0	7,498	14.8	8,194	16.1
34	1961	122,427	100.0	5,017	4.1	11,473	9.4

^a Excludes a few persons seeking work who have never been employed.
Yukon and Northwest Territories.

^b Excluding

SOURCE: Based on data from 1951 and 1961 Census of Canada.

**Table 11A - Male Labour Force,^a 15 Years of Age and Over,
by Occupation Division, as of 1961, Showing the Numerical
and Percentage Distribution by Age and the Median Age
for Canada^b, 1951 and 1961 Censuses**

NOTE. - The 1951 occupation divisions have been rearranged on the basis of the 1961 classification though some adjustment of the 1961 grouping was necessary.

Age group										Me- dian age	No.
25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		55 - 64		65 and over			
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
1,024,535	24.9	915,864	22.2	686,987	16.7	476,747	11.6	212,396	5.1	37.1	1
1,177,900	25.1	1,118,883	23.8	878,011	18.7	533,920	11.4	191,016	4.0	37.9	2
268,238	25.7	264,236	25.4	184,940	17.7	123,977	11.9	50,730	4.9	38.4	3
360,901	25.3	358,798	25.2	281,846	19.8	153,183	10.7	58,069	4.0	38.4	4
75,297	19.7	117,697	30.8	92,053	24.1	60,625	15.9	23,939	6.2	43.3	5
94,013	19.6	142,604	29.7	133,646	27.8	70,535	14.6	25,481	5.3	43.7	6
69,282	31.8	56,510	25.9	35,192	16.1	22,167	10.1	9,836	4.5	37.1	7
114,997	32.3	94,592	26.6	58,428	16.4	30,209	8.4	11,792	3.3	36.3	8
69,757	27.3	47,482	18.6	32,933	12.9	24,278	9.5	8,423	3.3	32.4	9
79,166	24.4	62,172	19.2	48,941	15.1	32,121	9.9	11,555	3.6	33.6	10
53,902	28.9	42,547	22.8	24,762	13.3	16,907	9.1	8,532	4.6	34.4	11
72,725	27.6	59,430	22.6	40,831	15.5	20,318	7.6	9,241	3.5	34.3	12
372,302	25.8	324,924	22.5	241,775	16.7	154,717	10.7	58,941	4.1	36.3	13
431,274	26.2	397,142	24.1	308,459	18.7	179,683	10.9	40,182	2.4	37.1	14
296,116	26.6	266,933	24.0	193,907	17.4	119,599	10.8	43,810	3.9	37.0	15
357,762	27.1	336,183	25.4	259,164	19.6	146,008	11.0	32,134	2.4	37.9	16
76,186	23.1	57,991	17.6	47,868	14.5	35,118	10.6	15,131	4.6	33.3	17
73,512	22.7	60,959	18.8	49,295	15.2	33,675	10.4	8,048	2.5	33.2	18
212,773	21.1	202,585	20.0	171,341	17.0	129,436	12.8	73,959	7.3	38.1	19
138,093	18.4	154,076	20.5	147,360	19.6	110,406	14.7	60,319	8.0	40.8	20
155,759	19.6	156,870	19.8	138,118	17.4	110,170	13.9	66,840	8.4	39.3	21
89,588	15.6	114,668	20.0	118,257	20.6	93,688	16.3	56,879	9.9	43.0	22
26,555	26.3	18,462	18.3	13,868	13.8	7,658	7.6	2,603	2.6	31.6	23
21,456	27.2	15,533	19.7	11,260	14.3	6,664	8.4	1,146	1.4	32.3	24
11,519	22.7	11,314	22.3	8,336	16.4	6,208	12.2	3,146	6.2	37.7	25
7,358	21.6	7,370	21.7	6,810	20.0	4,264	12.5	1,562	4.6	38.6	26
18,940	29.3	15,939	24.6	11,019	17.0	5,400	8.3	1,370	2.1	35.4	27
19,691	30.8	16,505	25.8	11,033	17.2	5,790	9.1	732	1.1	35.7	28
95,143	31.9	69,088	23.2	40,210	13.5	25,700	8.6	4,608	1.5	33.5	29
111,817	31.6	91,381	25.8	58,810	16.6	28,203	7.9	4,813	1.3	35.2	30
64,394	23.9	46,814	17.4	41,294	15.4	37,787	14.0	21,489	7.9	37.3	31
99,550	24.9	83,366	20.9	61,289	15.4	49,347	12.3	25,426	6.4	36.9	32
11,685	23.0	8,217	16.2	7,427	14.6	5,130	10.1	2,669	5.2	32.8	33
36,265	29.6	34,120	27.9	20,247	16.5	13,098	10.6	2,207	1.8	37.0	34

THE OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

**Table 11B - Female Labour Force,^a 15 Years of Age and Over,
by Occupation Division, as of 1961, Showing the Numerical
and Percentage Distribution by Age and the Median Age,
for Canada,^b 1951 and 1961 Censuses**

NOTE. - The 1951 occupation divisions have been rearranged on the basis of the 1961 classification though some adjustment of the 1961 grouping was necessary.

No.	Occupation division (as of 1961)	Total		Age Group			
				15-19		20-24	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	All occupations 1951	1,162,232	100.0	195,075	16.8	257,606	22.2
2	..... 1961	1,763,862	100.0	231,483	13.1	293,181	16.6
3	White collar occupations 1951	627,902	100.0	91,617	14.6	157,072	25.0
4	..... 1961	985,477	100.0	121,434	12.3	193,664	19.6
5	Managerial 1951	38,254	100.0	152	0.4	1,710	4.5
6	..... 1961	57,545	100.0	333	0.6	1,375	2.4
7	Professional and 1951	166,735	100.0	12,989	7.8	41,667	25.0
8	technical. 1961	271,863	100.0	22,650	8.3	64,488	23.7
9	Clerical 1951	322,538	100.0	58,481	18.1	94,108	29.2
10	..... 1961	508,734	100.0	75,473	14.8	114,218	22.4
11	Sales 1951	100,375	100.0	19,995	19.9	19,587	19.5
12	..... 1961	147,335	100.0	22,978	15.6	13,583	9.2
13	Blue collar occupations 1951	210,290	100.0	43,132	20.5	44,582	21.2
14	..... 1961	226,052	100.0	32,968	14.6	33,862	15.0
15	Craftsmen, production 1951	189,460	100.0	37,372	19.7	40,220	21.2
16	process etc. 1961	205,127	100.0	28,561	13.9	30,787	15.0
17	Labourers 1951	20,830	100.0	5,760	27.6	4,362	20.9
18	..... 1961	20,925	100.0	4,407	21.1	3,075	14.7
19	Primary occupation 1951	32,410	100.0	4,888	15.1	3,656	11.3
20	..... 1961	76,262	100.0	4,928	6.5	4,577	6.0
21	Farmers and farm 1951	32,169	100.0	4,848	15.1	3,616	11.2
22	workers. 1961	75,868	100.0	4,853	6.4	4,517	6.0
23	Loggers and related 1951	c		c		c	
24	workers. 1961	c		c		c	
25	Fishermen, trappers 1951	c		c		c	
26	and hunters. 1961	c		c		c	
27	Miners, quarrymen and 1951	c		c		c	
28	rel. workers. 1961	c		c		c	
29	Transport and communica- 1951	32,982	100.0	8,597	26.1	9,272	28.1
30	tion occupations. 1961	37,928	100.0	6,060	16.0	7,789	20.5
31	Service and recreation 1951	245,522	100.0	43,303	17.6	39,900	16.2
32	occupations. 1961	395,069	100.0	63,422	16.0	47,419	12.0
33	Occupations not stated 1951	13,126	100.0	3,538	27.0	3,124	23.8
34	..... 1961	43,074	100.0	2,671	6.2	5,870	13.6

^a Excludes a few persons seeking work who have never been employed.
Yukon and Northwest Territories.

^c Fewer than 1,000 workers in total.

^b Excluding

SOURCE: Based on data from 1951 and 1961 Census of Canada.

**Table 11B - Female Labour Force,^a 15 Years of Age and Over,
by Occupation Division, as of 1961, Showing the Numerical
and Percentage Distribution by Age and the Median Age,
for Canada,^b 1951 and 1961 Censuses**

NOTE. - The 1951 occupation divisions have been rearranged on the basis of the 1961 classification though some adjustment of the 1961 grouping was necessary.

Age Group										Me- dian Age	No.
25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and over			
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
268,171	23.1	200,192	17.2	138,649	11.9	175,353	6.5	27,186	2.3	29.3	1
359,813	20.4	370,460	21.0	306,355	17.4	154,711	8.7	47,859	2.7	34.4	2
156,772	25.0	109,399	17.4	70,276	11.2	33,102	5.2	9,664	1.5	28.7	3
205,876	20.9	202,780	20.6	166,562	16.9	75,478	7.6	19,683	2.0	33.1	4
7,056	18.4	11,310	29.6	9,720	25.4	5,942	15.6	2,364	6.2	43.5	5
7,541	13.1	16,521	28.7	18,156	31.6	10,052	17.4	3,567	6.2	46.1	6
39,094	23.4	32,977	19.8	23,537	14.1	12,109	7.2	4,362	2.6	31.8	7
60,378	22.2	45,350	16.7	47,067	17.3	24,155	8.9	7,775	2.8	32.6	8
86,508	26.8	45,616	14.1	25,950	8.0	10,141	3.2	1,734	0.5	25.5	9
115,859	22.8	101,228	19.9	68,012	13.4	28,394	5.5	5,550	1.1	30.1	10
24,114	24.0	19,496	19.4	11,069	11.0	4,910	4.9	1,204	1.2	28.9	11
22,098	15.0	39,681	26.9	33,327	22.6	12,877	8.7	2,791	1.9	38.3	12
48,671	23.1	36,548	17.4	23,038	11.0	10,830	5.2	3,489	1.6	28.1	13
51,380	22.7	50,114	22.2	36,559	16.2	16,724	7.4	4,445	2.0	33.5	14
44,281	23.4	33,554	17.7	20,945	11.0	9,823	5.2	3,265	1.7	28.4	15
47,102	23.0	45,717	22.3	33,448	16.3	15,317	7.5	4,195	2.1	33.7	16
4,390	21.1	2,994	14.4	2,093	10.0	1,007	4.8	224	1.0	25.2	17
4,278	20.4	4,397	21.0	3,111	14.9	1,407	6.7	250	1.2	31.5	18
5,973	18.4	6,144	19.0	5,793	17.9	3,991	12.4	1,965	6.1	37.3	19
14,813	19.4	20,628	27.0	17,996	23.6	10,270	13.4	3,050	4.0	41.2	20
5,926	18.4	6,096	18.9	5,756	17.9	3,968	12.4	1,959	6.1	37.3	21
14,750	19.4	20,558	27.1	17,915	23.6	10,232	13.4	3,043	4.0	41.2	22
c		c		c		c		c		—	23
c		c		c		c		c		—	24
c		c		c		c		c		—	25
c		c		c		c		c		—	26
c		c		c		c		c		—	27
c		c		c		c		c		—	28
6,493	19.7	4,310	13.1	3,179	9.6	956	2.9	175	0.5	23.8	29
8,657	22.8	6,508	17.2	5,525	14.6	2,893	7.6	496	1.3	30.4	30
47,452	19.3	42,140	17.2	35,254	14.4	25,829	10.5	11,644	4.8	32.8	31
64,991	16.4	78,615	19.9	74,239	18.8	46,995	11.9	19,388	4.9	37.3	32
2,810	21.4	1,651	12.6	1,109	8.4	645	4.8	249	1.9	24.3	33
14,096	32.7	11,815	27.4	5,474	12.7	2,351	5.4	797	1.8	33.7	34

THE OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

**Table 11C - Total Labour Force,^a 15 Years of Age and Over,
by Occupation Division, as of 1961, Showing the Numerical
and Percentage Distribution by Age and the Median Age,
for Canada,^b 1951 and 1961 Censuses**

NOTE. - The 1951 occupation divisions have been rearranged on the basis of the 1961 classification though some adjustment of the 1961 grouping was necessary.

No.	Occupation division (as of 1961)		Total		Age Group			
					15-19		20-24	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	All occupations	1951	5,276,639	100.0	498,614	9.4	751,945	14.2
2		1961	6,458,156	100.0	519,259	8.0	799,969	12.4
3	White collar occupations	1951	1,669,985	100.0	136,597	8.2	262,054	15.7
4		1961	2,409,337	100.0	185,291	7.7	340,870	14.1
5	Managerial,	1951	420,181	100.0	665	0.2	13,513	3.2
6		1961	538,131	100.0	1,531	0.3	14,484	2.7
7	Professional and	1951	384,778	100.0	16,437	4.3	63,275	16.4
8	technical.	1961	627,624	100.0	28,833	4.6	104,048	16.6
9	Clerical	1951	578,137	100.0	84,378	14.6	140,937	24.4
10		1961	833,173	100.0	104,616	12.6	175,559	21.1
11	Sales	1951	286,889	100.0	35,117	12.2	44,329	15.4
12		1961	410,409	100.0	50,311	12.2	46,779	11.4
13	Blue collar occupations	1951	1,654,767	100.0	149,799	9.0	229,733	13.9
14		1961	1,871,562	100.0	132,053	7.0	223,547	11.9
15	Craftsmen, production	1951	1,303,559	100.0	98,179	7.5	173,147	13.3
16	process, etc.	1961	1,527,129	100.0	81,027	5.3	169,072	11.1
17	Labourers n.e.s.	1951	351,208	100.0	51,620	14.7	56,586	16.1
18		1961	344,433	100.0	51,026	14.8	54,475	15.8
19	Primary occupations	1951	1,042,639	100.0	109,996	10.5	118,683	11.4
20		1961	826,072	100.0	76,360	9.2	72,701	8.8
21	Farmers and farm	1951	826,093	100.0	89,112	10.8	85,519	10.4
22	workers.	1961	648,910	100.0	62,429	9.6	46,903	7.2
23	Loggers and related	1951	100,854	100.0	13,209	13.1	18,484	18.3
24	workers.	1961	78,874	100.0	9,082	11.5	13,661	17.3
25	Fishermen, trappers	1951	51,023	100.0	4,648	9.1	5,718	11.2
26	and hunters.	1961	34,267	100.0	2,869	8.4	3,861	11.3
27	Miners, quarrymen	1951	64,669	100.0	3,027	4.7	8,962	13.8
28	and rel. workers.	1961	64,021	100.0	1,980	3.1	8,276	12.9
29	Transport, communica-	1951	330,890	100.0	28,409	8.6	52,619	15.9
30	tions and other utilities.	1961	391,569	100.0	24,882	6.4	47,584	12.2
31	Service and recreation, ...	1951	514,412	100.0	62,777	12.2	77,538	15.1
32		1961	794,115	100.0	92,985	11.7	97,924	12.3
33	Occupations not stated ..	1951	63,946	100.0	11,036	17.2	11,318	17.7
34		1961	165,501	100.0	7,688	4.6	17,343	10.5

^a Excludes a few persons seeking work who have never been employed.
Yukon and Northwest Territories.

^b Excluding

SOURCE: Based on data from 1951 and 1961 Census of Canada.

**Table 11C - Total Labour Force,^a 15 Years of Age and Over,
by Occupation Division, as of 1961, Showing the Numerical
and Percentage Distribution by Age and the Median Age,
for Canada,^b 1951 and 1961 Censuses**

NOTE. - The 1951 occupation divisions have been rearranged on the basis of the 1961 classification though some adjustment of the 1961 grouping was necessary.

Age Group										Me- dian Age	No.
25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and over			
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
1,292,706	24.5	1,116,056	21.2	825,636	15.6	552,100	10.4	239,582	4.5	35.4	1
1,537,713	23.8	1,489,343	23.1	1,184,366	18.3	688,631	10.6	238,875	3.7	37.0	2
425,010	25.4	373,635	22.4	255,216	15.3	157,079	9.4	60,394	3.6	34.5	3
566,777	23.5	561,578	23.3	448,408	18.6	228,661	9.5	77,752	3.2	36.5	4
82,353	19.6	129,007	30.7	101,773	24.2	66,567	15.8	26,303	6.2	43.3	5
101,554	18.9	159,125	29.6	151,802	28.2	80,587	14.9	29,048	5.4	44.0	6
108,376	28.2	89,487	23.2	58,729	15.3	34,276	8.9	14,198	3.7	35.0	7
175,375	27.9	139,942	22.3	105,495	16.8	54,364	8.7	19,567	3.1	34.9	8
156,265	27.0	93,098	16.1	58,883	10.2	34,419	5.9	10,157	1.8	28.6	9
195,025	23.4	163,400	19.6	116,953	14.0	60,515	7.3	17,105	2.0	31.5	10
78,016	27.2	62,043	21.6	35,831	12.5	21,817	7.6	9,736	3.3	32.7	11
94,823	23.1	99,111	24.1	74,158	18.1	33,195	8.1	12,032	3.0	35.8	12
420,973	25.4	361,472	21.8	264,813	16.0	165,547	10.0	62,430	3.8	35.2	13
482,654	25.8	447,256	23.9	345,018	18.4	196,407	10.5	44,627	2.4	36.7	14
340,397	26.1	300,487	23.0	214,852	16.5	129,422	10.0	47,075	3.6	35.8	15
404,864	26.5	381,900	25.0	292,612	19.2	161,325	10.6	36,329	2.3	37.3	16
80,576	22.9	60,985	17.4	49,961	14.2	36,125	10.3	15,355	4.3	32.9	17
77,790	22.6	65,356	19.0	52,406	15.2	35,082	10.1	8,298	2.4	33.1	18
218,746	21.0	208,729	20.0	177,134	17.0	133,427	12.8	75,924	7.2	38.0	19
152,906	18.5	174,704	21.1	165,356	20.0	120,676	14.6	63,369	7.7	40.9	20
161,685	19.6	162,966	19.7	143,874	17.4	114,138	13.8	68,799	8.3	39.2	21
104,338	16.1	135,226	20.8	136,172	21.0	103,920	16.0	59,922	9.2	42.7	22
26,560	26.3	18,467	18.3	13,871	13.8	7,660	7.6	2,603	2.6	31.6	23
21,487	27.2	15,549	19.7	11,278	14.3	6,669	8.4	1,148	1.4	32.3	24
11,556	22.6	11,354	22.2	8,368	16.4	6,227	12.2	3,152	6.1	37.7	25
7,388	21.6	7,417	21.6	6,868	20.0	4,297	12.5	1,567	4.6	38.6	26
18,945	29.3	15,942	24.6	11,021	17.0	5,402	8.3	1,370	2.1	35.4	27
19,693	30.8	16,512	25.8	11,038	17.2	5,790	9.1	732	1.1	35.7	28
101,636	30.7	73,398	22.2	43,389	13.1	26,656	8.0	4,783	1.4	32.8	29
120,474	30.8	97,889	25.0	64,335	16.4	31,096	7.9	5,309	1.3	34.8	30
111,846	21.7	88,954	17.3	76,548	14.9	63,616	12.3	33,133	6.4	35.1	31
164,541	20.7	161,981	20.4	135,528	17.1	96,342	12.1	44,814	5.7	37.1	32
14,495	22.7	9,868	15.4	8,536	13.3	5,775	9.0	2,918	4.6	31.1	33
50,361	30.4	45,935	27.8	25,721	15.5	15,449	9.3	3,004	1.8	36.1	34

THE OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

Table 12 – Difference^a Between Actual and "Expected"^b Percentage of Age Groups in Major Occupation Divisions of Female Labour Force, for Canada, 1961 Census

Occupation division (as of 1961)	Age Group			
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44
Managerial	0.06	- 0.19	- 0.52	- 1.15
Professional and technical	2.53	4.55	1.07	- 5.49
Clerical	1.00	0.83	- 1.44	3.60
Sales	- 0.12	- 2.75	- 2.59	1.28
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	- 1.52	- 0.68	1.27	0.36
Labourers	- 0.08	- 0.08	0.10	0.20
Primary occupations.....	- 1.81	- 0.65	- 0.66	0.80
Transportation and communication	- 0.77	- 0.08	0.56	0.13
Service and recreation	3.53	- 0.32	- 0.76	- 1.13
Occupation not stated	- 2.82	- 0.63	1.65	1.40
	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
Managerial	- 0.95	- 1.09	- 0.76	
Professional and technical	- 2.69	- 1.16	- 0.17	
Clerical	2.95	4.76	5.28	
Sales	3.24	2.20	1.75	
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	0.25	0.87	0.61	
Labourers	0.02	0.05	0.00	
Primary occupations	- 0.53	- 1.35	- 4.31	
Transportation and communication	0.08	0.94	0.58	
Service and recreation	- 2.45	- 4.94	- 2.75	
Occupation not stated	0.08	- 0.28	- 0.23	

^a Percentage point difference: actual minus "expected". ^b "Expected" distributions by age group are calculated by applying 1951 percentage age distribution to labour force within each major occupation group and then computing the percentage distribution in each age category.

SOURCE: Based on data from 1951 and 1961 Census of Canada.

Table 13 - Labour Force,^a 15 Years of Age and Over, by Sex, by Occupation Division, as of 1961, Showing the Numerical and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling and the Median Years of Schooling, for Canada,^b 1951 and 1961 Censuses

NOTE. - The 1951 occupation divisions have been rearranged on the basis of the 1961 classification, though some adjustment of the 1961 grouping was necessary.

Occupation division (as of 1961)	Total			Elementary						High School			Secondary School completion or more									Median		
				Less than 5			5 +			1 - 4			Total			13 - 16			17 +					
	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.			
1951																								
All occupations	No. 5,276,639	4,114,407	1,162,232	377,643	342,688	34,955	2,275,831	1,917,336	358,495	2,080,684	1,466,542	614,142	542,481	387,841	154,640	399,248	266,832	132,416	143,233	121,009	22,224	8.5	8.1	9.7
	% 100.0	100.0	100.0	7.2	8.3	3.0	43.1	46.6	30.9	39.4	35.7	52.8	10.3	9.4	13.3	7.6	6.5	11.4	2.7	2.9	1.9			
White collar occupations No.	1,669,985	1,042,083	627,902	26,076	22,572	3,504	298,324	221,847	76,477	919,310	510,473	408,837	426,275	287,191	139,084	298,546	180,022	118,524	127,729	107,169	20,560	10.7	10.7	10.8
	% 100.0	100.0	100.0	1.6	2.1	0.5	17.9	21.3	12.2	55.0	49.0	65.1	25.5	27.6	22.2	17.9	17.3	18.9	7.6	10.3	3.3			
Managerial.....	No. 420,181	381,927	38,254	17,302	15,815	1,487	120,637	108,708	11,929	205,666	185,846	19,820	76,576	71,558	5,018	57,874	53,709	4,165	18,702	17,849	853	9.9	9.9	9.7
	% 100.0	100.0	100.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	28.7	28.5	31.2	48.9	48.7	51.8	18.3	18.7	13.1	13.8	14.0	10.9	4.5	4.7	2.2			
Professional and technical.	No. 384,778	218,043	166,735	781	462	319	13,162	7,968	5,194	143,409	62,174	81,235	227,426	147,439	79,987	132,860	68,740	64,120	94,566	78,699	15,867	13.6	14.6	12.3
	% 100.0	100.0	100.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.4	3.7	3.1	37.3	28.5	48.7	59.1	67.6	48.0	34.5	31.5	38.5	24.6	36.1	9.5			
Clerical.....	No. 578,137	255,599	322,538	3,765	3,084	681	88,468	58,755	29,713	399,072	155,350	243,722	86,832	38,410	48,422	78,012	33,007	45,005	8,820	5,403	3,417	10.5	10.2	10.6
	% 100.0	100.0	100.0	0.7	1.2	0.2	15.3	23.0	9.2	69.0	60.8	75.6	15.0	15.0	15.0	13.5	12.9	14.0	1.5	2.1	1.0			
Sales	No. 286,889	186,514	100,375	4,228	3,211	1,017	76,057	46,416	29,641	171,163	107,103	64,060	35,441	29,784	5,657	29,800	24,566	5,234	5,641	5,218	423	10.0	10.1	9.7
	% 100.0	100.0	100.0	1.4	1.7	1.0	26.5	24.9	29.6	59.7	57.4	63.8	12.4	16.0	5.6	10.4	13.2	5.2	2.0	2.8	0.4			
Blue collar occupations No.	1,654,767	1,444,477	210,290	141,014	131,090	9,924	890,445	769,301	121,144	569,091	493,740	75,351	54,217	50,346	3,871	48,140	44,558	3,582	6,077	5,788	289	7.6	7.6	7.6
	% 100.0	100.0	100.0	8.5	9.1	4.7	53.8	53.2	57.6	34.4	34.2	35.8	3.3	3.5	1.9	2.9	3.1	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.2			
Craftsman, production No.	1,303,559	1,114,099	189,460	89,770	81,204	8,566	684,771	575,904	108,867	483,141	414,673	68,468	45,877	42,318	3,559	40,887	37,593	3,294	4,990	4,725	265	7.8	7.8	7.7
	% 100.0	100.0	100.0	6.9	7.3	4.5	52.5	51.7	57.5	37.1	37.2	36.1	3.5	3.8	1.9	3.1	3.4	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.2			
Labourers n.e.s.	No. 351,208	330,378	20,830	51,244	49,886	1,358	205,674	193,397	12,277	85,950	79,067	6,883	8,340	8,028	312	7,253	6,965	288	1,087	1,063	24	6.9	6.9	7.5
	% 100.0	100.0	100.0	14.6	15.1	6.5	58.5	58.6	59.0	24.5	23.9	33.0	2.4	2.4	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.1			
Primary occupations	No. 1,042,639	1,010,229	32,410	149,867	145,762	4,105	649,789	630,566	19,223	223,605	215,452	8,153	19,378	18,449	929	16,916	16,066	850	2,462	2,383	79	6.8	6.8	7.0
	% 100.0	100.0	100.0	14.4	14.4	12.7	62.3	62.4	59.3	21.4	21.3	25.1	1.9	1.9	2.9	1.6	1.6	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.3			
Farmers and farm workers.	No. 826,093	793,924	32,169	98,995	94,953	4,042	527,704	508,590	19,114	183,807	175,714	8,093	15,587	14,667	920	13,644	12,801	843	1,943	1,866	77	6.9	6.9	7.0
	% 100.0	100.0	100.0	12.0	12.0	12.6	63.9	64.1	59.4	22.2	22.1	25.2	1.9	1.8	2.8	1.7	1.6	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.2			
Loggers and related workers.	No. 100,854	100,835	c	25,023	25,019	c	60,051	60,043	c	14,387	14,383	c	1,393	1,390	c	1,183	1,180	c	210	210	-	6.2	6.2	c
	% 100.0	100.0	c	24.8	24.8	c	59.5	59.5	c	14.3	14.3	c	1.4	1.4	c	1.2	1.2	c	0.2	0.2	c			
Fishermen, trappers and hunters.	No. 51,023	50,819	c	17,024	16,967	c	26,018	25,927	c	7,606	7,555	c	375	370	c	325	322	c	50	48	c	5.8	5.8	c
	% 100.0	100.0	c	33.4	33.4	c	51.0	51.0	c	14.9	14.9	c	0.7	0.7	c	0.6	0.6	c	0.1	0.1	c			
Miners, quarrymen and others.	No. 64,699	64,651	c	8,825	8,823	c	36,016	36,006	c	17,805	17,800	c	2,023	2,022	c	1,764	1,763	c	259	259	-	7.1	7.1	c
	% 100.0	100.0	c	13.7	13.7	c	55.7	55.7	c	27.5	27.5	c	3.1	3.1	c	2.7	2.7	c	0.4	0.4	-			
Transport and communica- No.	330,890	297,908	32,982	16,454	16,307	147	160,723	154,715	6,008	142,324	117,234	25,090	11,389	9,652	1,737	10,273	8,646	1,627	1,116	1,006	110	8.2	7.9	10.1
	% 100.0	100.0	100.0	5.0	5.5	0.5	48.6	51.9	18.2	43.0	39.4	76.1	3.4	3.2	5.2	3.1	2.9	4.9	0.3	0.3	0.3			
Service and recreation. .	No. 514,412	268,890	245,522	37,623	21,066	16,557	245,804	116,114	129,690	204,546	113,270	91,276	26,439	18,440	7,999	22,000	14,999	7,001	4,439	3,441	998	8.1	8.4	7.8
	% 100.0	100.0	100.0	7.3	7.8	6.7	47.8	43.2	52.8	39.8	42.1	37.2	5.1	6.9	3.3	4.2	5.6	2.9	0.9	1.3	0.4			
Occupations not stated .	No. 63,946	50,820	13,126	6,609	5,891	718	30,746	24,793	5,953	21,808	16,373	5,435	4,783	3,763	1,020	3,373	2,541	832	1,410	1,222	188	7.8	7.6	8.4
	% 100.0	100.0	100.0	10.3	11.6	5.5	48.1	48.8	45.4	34.1	32.2	41.4	7.5	7.4	7.7	5.3	5.0	6.3	2.2	2.2	1.4			

For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 13—Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Sex, by Occupation Division, as of 1961, Showing the Numerical and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling and the Median Years of Schooling, for Canada,^a 1951 and 1961 Censuses (concluded)

Occupation division (as of 1961)	1961									
	Total					Elementary				
	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.
All occupations	6,458,156	4,694,294	1,763,862	396,107	331,936	64,171	7.0	3.6	1.1	1.1
White collar occupations	2,409,337	1,423,860	985,477	29,507	23,424	6,083	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.3
Managerial,	538,131	480,986	57,545	16,039	14,051	1,988	2.9	3.5	3.0	3.0
Professional and	627,624	355,761	271,863	1,931	1,729	632	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Clerical,	833,173	508,734	324,439	1,422	1,219	207	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sales	410,409	265,074	145,335	6,175	4,154	2,021	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Blue collar occupations	1,871,562	1,665,510	226,052	158,934	139,934	18,430	8.5	8.2	8.5	8.5
Process & rel. work.	1,527,129	1,322,002	205,127	107,853	91,662	16,391	6.9	6.5	6.9	6.9
Labourers n.s.,	344,433	323,508	20,925	50,511	48,472	2,039	17.5	15.1	15.1	15.1
Primary occupations	826,072	749,810	76,262	119,399	110,461	8,938	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.7
Farmers and farm	648,910	573,042	75,868	83,069	74,203	8,866	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
Workers,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loggers and related	78,874	78,757	100.0	18,861	18,845	100.0	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
Fishermen, trappers	34,267	34,011	100.0	10,502	10,448	100.0	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3
Miners, quarrymen and	64,021	64,000	100.0	6,967	6,965	100.0	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.7
Transport and commun-	391,569	353,641	100.0	20,493	20,239	100.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9
cation,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Service and recreation	794,115	399,046	395,069	56,390	28,197	28,193	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Occupations not stated ..	165,501	122,427	43,074	11,984	7,2	5.3	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
1961	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Excludes a few persons seeking work who have never been employed.

^b Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

^c Fewer than 1,000 workers in total.

SOURCE: Based on data from 1951 and 1961 Census of Canada.

**Table 14 – Percentage Increase in Median Years of Schooling
of the Labour Force,^a by Sex, by Occupation Division,
as of 1961, for Canada,^b 1951 and 1961 Censuses**

Occupation division (as of 1961)	Percentage change in: Median years of schooling	
	Males	Females
All occupations	12.3	4.1
White collar occupations	6.5	2.8
Managerial	8.1	4.1
Professional and technical	1.4	4.1
Clerical	3.9	1.9
Sales	4.0	2.1
Blue collar occupations	6.6	1.3
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	6.4	0.0
Labourers, n.e.s.	4.3	2.7
Primary occupations	4.4	4.3
Farmers and farm workers	4.3	4.3
Loggers and related workers	3.2	c
Fishermen, trappers and hunters	5.2	c
Miners and quarrymen	7.0	c
Transport and communication	5.1	2.0
Service and recreation	8.3	6.4

^a Excludes a few persons seeking work who have never been employed.
Yukon and Northwest Territories.

^c Fewer than 1,000 workers in total.

^b Excluding

SOURCE: Based on data from 1951 and 1961 Census of Canada.

THE OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

Table 15 - Differentials^a in Median Years of Schooling,
by Occupation Division, as of 1961, and Sex,
for Canada,^b 1951 and 1961 Censuses

NOTE. - The 1951 occupation divisions have been rearranged on the basis of the 1961 classification though some adjustment of the 1961 grouping was necessary.

Occupation division (as of 1961)	Education differentials ^a			
	1951		1961	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
White collar occupations	132.1	111.3	131.0	109.9
Managerial	122.2	100.0	123.0	100.0
Professional and technical	180.2	126.8	170.1	126.7
Clerical	125.9	109.3	121.8	106.9
Sales	124.7	100.0	120.7	98.0
Blue collar occupations	93.8	78.4	93.1	76.2
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	96.3	79.4	95.4	76.2
Labourers n.e.s.	85.2	77.3	82.8	76.2
Primary occupations	84.0	72.2	81.6	72.3
Farmers and farm workers	85.2	72.2	82.8	72.3
Loggers and related workers	76.5	c	73.6	c
Fishermen, trappers and hunters ..	71.6	c	70.1	c
Miners and quarrymen	87.7	c	87.4	c
Transport and communication	97.5	104.1	95.4	102.0
Service and recreation	103.7	80.4	104.6	99.0

^a Median years of schooling for a given occupation divided by median years of schooling for all occupations expressed as an index number. In 1961 the all-occupation median was standardized on the basis of the 1951 occupation distribution. ^b Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories. ^c Fewer than 1,000 workers in total.

SOURCE: Based on data from 1951 and 1961 Census of Canada.

Table 16 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force,^a 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division, as of 1961, and Sex,
Showing Class of Worker, for Canada,^b 1951 and 1961 Censuses.

NOTE.—The 1951 occupation divisions have been rearranged in the basis of the 1961 classification though some adjustment of the 1961 grouping was necessary.

Occupation division (as of 1961)			1951 Census								1961 Census							
			Total		Class of worker						Total		Class of worker					
					Wage- earner		Self- employed		Unpaid family worker				Wage- earner		Self- employed		Unpaid family worker	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All occupations	T.	5,276,639	100.0	4,079,757	77.3	1,030,965	19.5	165,917	3.2	6,458,156	100.0	5,355,672	82.9	938,320	14.5	164,164	2.6	
	M.	4,114,407	100.0	3,007,579	73.1	974,244	23.7	132,584	3.2	4,694,294	100.0	3,772,496	80.4	844,440	18.0	77,358	1.6	
	F.	1,162,232	100.0	1,072,178	92.2	56,721	4.9	33,333	2.9	1,763,862	100.0	1,583,176	89.8	93,880	5.3	86,806	4.9	
White collar occupations	T.	1,669,985	100.0	1,375,375	82.4	281,835	16.9	12,775	0.7	2,409,337	100.0	2,052,277	85.2	333,189	13.8	23,871	1.0	
	M.	1,042,083	100.0	787,131	75.5	252,750	24.3	2,202	0.2	1,423,860	100.0	1,130,101	79.4	290,836	20.4	2,923	0.2	
	F.	627,902	100.0	588,244	93.7	29,085	4.6	10,573	1.7	985,477	100.0	922,176	93.6	42,353	4.3	20,948	2.1	
Managerial.....	T.	420,181	100.0	188,980	45.0	230,510	54.8	691	0.2	538,131	100.0	277,835	51.6	257,986	48.0	2,310	0.4	
	M.	381,927	100.0	174,946	45.8	206,857	54.2	124	0.0	480,586	100.0	253,583	52.8	226,605	47.1	398	0.1	
	F.	38,254	100.0	14,034	36.7	23,653	61.8	567	1.5	57,545	100.0	24,252	42.2	31,381	54.5	1,912	3.3	
Professional and technical.....	T.	384,778	100.0	341,959	88.9	42,405	11.0	414	0.1	627,624	100.0	571,018	91.0	55,926	8.9	680	0.1	
	M.	218,043	100.0	180,289	82.7	37,619	17.2	135	0.1	355,761	100.0	308,177	86.6	47,393	13.3	191	0.1	
	F.	166,735	100.0	161,670	96.9	4,786	2.9	279	0.2	271,863	100.0	262,841	96.7	8,533	3.1	489	0.2	
Clerical	T.	578,137	100.0	575,802	99.6	381	0.1	1,954	0.3	833,173	100.0	824,806	99.0	2,484	0.3	5,883	0.7	
	M.	255,599	100.0	255,227	99.8	179	0.1	193	0.1	324,439	100.0	322,866	99.5	1,301	0.4	272	0.1	
	F.	322,538	100.0	320,575	99.4	202	0.1	1,761	0.5	508,734	100.0	501,940	98.7	1,183	0.2	5,611	1.1	
Sales	T.	286,889	100.0	268,634	93.6	8,539	3.0	9,716	3.4	410,409	100.0	378,618	92.3	16,793	4.1	14,998	3.7	
	M.	186,514	100.0	176,669	94.7	8,095	4.3	1,750	1.0	263,074	100.0	245,475	93.3	15,537	5.9	2,062	0.8	
	F.	100,375	100.0	91,965	91.6	444	0.5	7,966	7.9	147,335	100.0	133,143	90.4	1,256	0.9	12,936	8.8	
Blue collar occupations	T.	1,654,767	100.0	1,562,624	94.4	88,168	5.3	3,975	0.3	1,871,562	100.0	1,779,188	95.1	88,272	4.7	4,102	0.2	
	M.	1,444,477	100.0	1,358,511	94.1	82,509	5.7	3,457	0.2	1,645,510	100.0	1,558,717	94.7	84,023	5.1	2,770	0.2	
	F.	210,290	100.0	204,113	97.1	5,659	2.7	518	0.2	226,052	100.0	220,471	97.5	4,249	1.9	1,332	0.6	
Craftsmen, production process and related workers.	T.	1,303,559	100.0	1,213,212	93.1	88,168	6.7	2,179	0.2	1,527,129	100.0	1,438,096	94.2	86,704	5.7	2,329	0.1	
	M.	1,114,099	100.0	1,029,765	92.4	82,509	7.4	1,825	0.2	1,322,002	100.0	1,237,981	93.7	82,507	6.2	1,514	0.1	
	F.	189,460	100.0	183,447	96.8	5,659	3.0	354	0.2	205,127	100.0	200,115	97.6	4,197	2.0	815	0.4	
Labourers, n.e.s.	T.	351,208	100.0	349,412	99.5	—	—	1,796	0.5	344,433	100.0	341,092	99.0	1,568	0.5	1,773	0.5	
	M.	330,378	100.0	328,746	99.5	—	—	1,632	0.5	323,508	100.0	320,736	99.1	1,516	0.5	1,256	0.4	
	F.	20,830	100.0	20,666	99.2	—	—	164	0.8	20,925	100.0	20,356	97.3	52	0.2	517	2.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16 - Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force,^a 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division, as of 1961, and Sex, Showing Class of Worker, for Canada,^b 1951 and 1961 Censuses (concluded)

Occupation division (as of 1961)			1951 Census								1961 Census							
			Total		Class of worker						Total		Class of worker					
					Wage-earner		Self-employed		Unpaid family worker				Wage-earner		Self-employed		Unpaid family worker	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total primary occupations	T.	1,042,639	100.0	298,092	28.6	601,623	57.7	142,924	13.7	826,072	100.0	274,962	33.3	424,961	51.4	126,149	15.3	
	M.	1,010,229	100.0	291,782	28.9	593,336	58.7	125,111	12.4	749,810	100.0	264,453	35.3	415,818	55.5	69,539	9.3	
	F.	32,410	100.0	6,310	19.5	8,287	25.6	17,813	54.9	76,262	100.0	10,509	13.8	9,143	12.0	56,610	74.2	
Farmers and farm workers	T.	826,093	100.0	137,322	16.6	548,050	66.4	140,721	17.0	648,910	100.0	127,491	19.6	396,502	61.1	124,917	19.3	
	M.	793,924	100.0	131,142	16.5	539,864	68.0	122,918	15.5	573,042	100.0	117,246	20.5	387,428	67.6	68,368	11.9	
	F.	32,169	100.0	6,180	19.2	8,186	25.5	17,803	55.3	75,868	100.0	10,245	13.5	9,074	12.0	56,549	74.5	
Loggers and related workers	T.	100,854	100.0	87,813	87.1	11,999	11.9	1,042	1.0	78,874	100.0	73,791	93.6	4,609	5.8	474	0.6	
	M.	100,835	100.0	87,796	87.1	11,997	11.9	1,042	1.0	78,757	100.0	73,696	93.6	4,602	5.8	459	0.6	
	F.	c	c	c	c	c	c	—	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
Fishermen, trappers and hunters	T.	51,023	100.0	9,673	19.0	40,205	78.8	1,145	2.2	34,267	100.0	10,698	31.2	22,849	66.7	720	2.1	
	M.	50,819	100.0	9,574	18.9	40,110	78.9	1,135	2.2	34,011	100.0	10,548	31.0	22,789	67.0	674	2.0	
	F.	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	T.	64,669	100.0	63,284	97.9	1,369	2.1	16	0.0	64,021	100.0	62,982	98.4	1,001	1.5	38	0.1	
	M.	64,651	100.0	63,270	97.9	1,365	2.1	16	0.0	64,000	100.0	62,963	98.4	999	1.5	38	0.1	
	F.	c	c	c	c	c	c	—	c	c	c	c	c	c	—	c	c	
Transport and communication	T.	330,890	100.0	301,248	91.0	28,477	8.6	1,165	0.4	391,569	100.0	361,352	92.3	29,107	7.4	1,110	0.3	
	M.	297,908	100.0	268,462	90.1	28,373	9.5	1,073	0.4	353,641	100.0	323,988	91.6	28,866	8.2	787	0.2	
	F.	32,982	100.0	32,786	99.4	104	0.3	92	0.3	37,928	100.0	37,364	98.5	241	0.6	323	0.9	
Service and recreation	T.	514,412	100.0	480,458	93.4	29,070	5.7	4,884	0.9	794,115	100.0	730,948	92.0	55,250	7.0	7,917	1.0	
	M.	268,890	100.0	252,658	94.0	15,634	5.8	598	0.2	399,046	100.0	379,689	95.1	18,398	4.6	959	0.3	
	F.	245,522	100.0	227,800	92.8	13,436	5.5	4,286	1.7	395,069	100.0	351,259	88.9	36,852	9.3	6,958	1.8	
Occupations not stated	T.	63,946	100.0	61,960	96.9	1,792	2.8	194	0.3	165,501	100.0	156,945	94.8	7,541	4.6	1,015	0.6	
	M.	50,820	100.0	49,035	96.5	1,642	3.2	143	0.3	122,427	100.0	115,548	94.4	6,499	5.3	380	0.3	
	F.	13,126	100.0	12,925	98.5	150	1.1	51	0.4	43,074	100.0	41,397	96.1	1,042	2.4	635	1.5	

^a Excludes a few persons seeking work who have never been employed.

^b Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

^c Fewer than 1,000 workers in total.

SOURCE: Based on data from 1951 and 1961 Census of Canada.

**1961 CENSUS MONOGRAPHS
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
OTTAWA, CANADA**

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Frank T. Denton and Sylvia Ostry

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